

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1895.

In Accordance with Section 61, Chapter LXI, Session Laws of 1892, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the delinquent taxes, for the **FIRST DIVISION AND DISTRICTS**, as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs, and Personal Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1895, with ten per cent. penalties and the cost for advertising as the law provides.

PAPA INOA O KA POE KU I KA AUHAU I HOOKAA OLE NO KA MAKAHIKI 1895.

O keia malalo iho ka Papa Inoa o ka Poe Ku i ka Auhaui Hookaa Ole, a ke Hoolaha ia aku nei e like me ia i Kauoha ia e ke Kanawai; a ua hui ia ma keia na Auhaui a pau i Hookaa Ole ia no ka Mahele Ekahi, a me Kona mau Apana, e like me ia i hoikeia, i Huipua me na Waiwai Lewa, Kaa Lealea, Kaa Kauo a me Kaa Kikane, Ilio, a me na Auhaui Kino i heluia, e waiho nei me ka Hookaa Ole ia no ka Makahiki 1895; a me Umi Pa Keneta i Pakui ia nu na Hoopai a me na Koina no ka Hoolaha ana e like me ia i Hoakakaia me ke Kanawai.

SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Kona.

MAHELE EKAHI, MOKUPUNI O OAHU, APANA O KONA.

FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF HONOLULU.

1	Akana, C T	\$ 22 50
2	Aki, Sam'l K	11 50
3	Aloha Gallery	11 50
4	Akima, C	17 00
5	Arn Kin Lam Co	28 00
6	Andrade, Louis	45 05
7	Aylett, Lui	10 40
8	Ahna, Abraham M	8 20
9	Aki, Mary A	11 85
10	Apeche, Pierre	9 30
11	Alapai, Mele and J	230 40
12	Aona, Michael	51 10
13	Aneko	23 05
14	Andrews, Chas	1 60
15	Akana, W S	27 45
16	Achi, Wm C	109 95
17	Akana	127 00
18	Akima Luika	15 35
19	Apio, John K Ag't	2 70
20	Alani, A W	7 10
21	Aki No 1	2 70
22	Andrade, Manuel	12 85
23	Anahu, Mrs K	30 20
24	Aholo, Mrs L K	1 05
25	Auld Jr, Jas	1 60
26	Aulani (w)	1 60
27	Apua Kane	3 80
28	Avilla, Manl de	43 40
29	Andrews, Thos L	13 70
30	Atkinson, A L C	10 40
31	Alapai Bila	2 70
32	Amin, Y	15 90
33	Aea, Joseph	74 75
34	Aiwa (w)	6 00
35	Aylett, L J	20 85
36	Abbey, Wm	1 60
37	Ahana, W W	96 75
38	Ahi, Annie	9 30
39	Ah Hee Co	6 00
40	Ah Kum	14 80
41	Ah Lau	11 50
42	Ah Mi, S	28 00
43	Ah I alias Gee Sing	2 70
44	Ah Nee alias Mow Hung	89 75
45	Ah Fie	2 70
46	Ah Chong	18 10
47	Ah Yan	19 20
48	Ah Sung	11 05
49	Ah Chong	1 60

51	Beck, Jim	1 60
52	Buckle, Mary	24 70
53	Berndt, E R	10 40
54	Brown, H C	34 50
55	Barbosa, Bento J	2 15
56	Blica, Jose Jacinto	14 80
57	Brown, Mrs C K	24 05
58	Bolton, Mrs	3 80
59	Batchelor, Mrs	45 10
60	Bache, Wm	17 00
61	Bolabola, Dan'l	10 40
62	Bader, Emil	1 60
63	Baker, David K	25 05
64	Bush, Mrs J E	13 70
65	Becker, A	1 60
66	Blackburn, W	7 10
67	Bush, Henry	4 90
68	Bush, J H	1 60
69	Bush, Maria	1 60
70	Bush, Mary Anne	1 60
71	Bush, John E	11 60
72	Bird, John	1 60
73	Bowler, John F	247 15
74	Boyd, Mrs H K	17 15
75	Braun, Phil	11 50
76	Barros, John	33 50
77	Baker, Catherine,	1 85

81	Bertleman, H F	135 80	175	Gomes, Est of Joao	35 15	265	Kwong Man Sang	11 50	358	Kaina, John	4 90	448	Kaonohi (w)	6 00
82	Barrat, Mrs Julia	1 60	177	Gertz, Christian	63 75	266	Kwong Ching Chong	11 50	359	Kanepaikii	7 10	449	Kaaoao, Kawika	7 10
83	Bowler & Rooney	5 00	178	Gulick, Mrs C T	213 10		Co	28 80	360	Kalani, Paoa	7 10	450	Kaaukai, S M	78 60
84	Bartlett, W S	2 70	179	Goo Kim You	10 40	267	Kwong Yee Mui (w)	11 50	361	Kakeoki	1 60	451	Kaapa, Beni	7 10
85	Barratt, Est of Moses	9 85	180	Graham, Mrs S M	7 10	268	Kwong Sun Wai Co	47 30	362	Kanakau	18 10	452	Kaahanui, Mrs	6 55
			181	Gomes, Manuel	7 10	269	Kwong Hip Chong Co	48 90	363	Kamuela	7 10	453	Kaalamanu	9 30
86	California Wine Co	49 65	182	Guindinho, M	7 10	270	Kahawai, Est of	18 10	364	Kaiaipahia, Kalua	7 10	454	Kaamooana, S	20 85
87	Collaceo, J P P	23 95	183	Guerrero, Louis F	32 65	271	Kauai, Est J	29 10	365	Kanahele	8 20	455	Kaalahua, Mrs	2 70
88	Clarke, Mrs Jane	41 60	184	Gilliland, R L	50 00	272	Kaluhi, Est of	11 50	366	Kamaka	4 90	456	Kaahue, Ona	7 19
89	Clarke, C H	13 70	185	Goo Heong	7 65	273	Kawaauhau	1 60	367	Kanohohookiekie	8 20	457	Kaaba, Hiram	17 55
90	Correa, Francisco	28 00	186	Gum Sing	11 50	274	Kailianu	1 60	368	Kahakuhaakoi, Mrs	15 90	458	Kaikauna, Haliaka	7 35
91	Camara, Mrs	3 25	187	Guerro, Levi	4 90	276	Kawika	6 00	369	Kane, S	4 90	459	Kaafnaahiahi	7 10
92	Cordeiro, M G	6 55	188	Gune Foon alias Yune Poy	6 00	277	Kahale	17 55	370	Kapua, R S	9 30	460	Kaalokai	2 70
93	Crowell, John	3 80				278	Kaiaikoili, S	43 40	371	Kaiaikawaha	15 90	461	Kellikuewa, Sam	9 30
94	Colburn, John F	367 60	189	Gomes, Manuel	2 15	280	Kahahawai, John	24 75	372	Kalua, Lukela	8 20	462	Keahohou, David	9 30
95	Crabbe, Horace N	46 70	190	Goo Foo Co	11 85	281	Kahele, S	3 80	373	Kahaunaale, Elena	7 10	463	Keaweama, Lilia (w)	40 10
96	Catuch, A	6 00	191	Gomes, Antone	1 60	282	Kauuku, (w)	3 80	374	Kalaauka, Mrs Lulia	8 75	464	Keaweama, G W	17 00
97	Cartwright, Mrs T	2 70				283	Kalua, Julia	3 80	375	Katuna	1 60	465	Keola, Annie	1 60
98	Consista, Julian	3 80	192	Hop Chong Co	9 30	284	Kawaliauolaokahou-pookane	14 80	376	Kane, D M	10 40	466	Ken Chong	2 70
99	Cruz, Anna de la	23 60	193	Hee Chan	204 00				377	Kancipo	7 10	467	Kelii, Mary	27 50
100	Cruz, Hugo de la	4 90	194	Hookano, E B	44 50	285	Kamahele, J	22 50	378	Kaunamano, J K	31 30	468	Keau, Moses	1 60
101	Clarke, Mrs Ellen	21 95	195	Hee Nin	2 70	286	Kaluhimoku	7 10	379	Kaneaiakala, Moke	19 55	469	Kenyon, G Carson	3 60
102	Cidade, Manl	5 45	196	Hing Kee	13 70	287	Kawainui, Mrs J U	28 00	380	Kahoomaemae	1 60	470	Kekahuna, Mrs Hoo-kaa	10 40
103	Campbell, Sam	1 60	197	Haupe	7 10	288	Kauandi	1 60	381	Kaulukou, Mrs Ana	22 20			
104	Coelho, Mrs E	6 45	198	Hong Hop Kee	11 50	289	Kaniela	1 60	382	Kan Chong Sing Co	15 35	471	Keohokii & Kaona (w)	11 50
105	Correa, Antone	6 55	199	Hook Fong Co	2 70	290	Kane, Henry	1 60	383	Kaholo (w)	9 10	472	Kepahoni, Kealoha	14 80
106	Cravalho, Estavo	4 35	200	Hoong See	19 20	291	Kaohiwaena	11 50	384	Kainoa, L W	9 30	473	Keau, J	6 25
107	Cambra, Manl de	7 10	201	Holaniku	7 10	292	Kalawaiianui, Mrs	31 85	385	Kaiu (w)	325	474	Kekahuna	1 60
108	Cabral, Jacintho	4 90	202	Hewitt, Frank	1 60	293	Kahau	10 40	386	Kaiwihaona	2 70	475	Keoahu, Ioane	8 20
109	Cavanaugh, Geo	2 70	203	Henrickson, John	7 10	294	Kahai, Lokinahama	10 40	387	Kapule	2 70	476	Kepola (w)	13 70
110	Cannon, H	8 75	204	Hop Sing Co	8 20	295	Kakua	7 10	388	Kahinu, J Ioela	12 60	477	Kealakai, W H	7 10
111	Castro, John	8 20	205	Ho Sue Kee	14 80	296	Kaili	2 70	389	Kapiioho, L H	19 65	478	Keola (w)	1 60
112	Chang, A K	10 40	206	Hart, Mrs Haleakala	57 70	297	Kaiaikawaha, J N	8 20	390	Kapealii, Kauloalii K	8 20	479	Kelihihi, L	11 50
113	Chapman, W A	1 60	207	Hin Keoni	4 90	298	Kawaihoa, J M	3 25	391	Kaleleiki, L	23 60	480	Keliana, M	15 35
114	Chapman, W A	9 30	208	Holstein, E C	8 75	299	Kainoa	7 10	392	Kahoomanu	7 10	481	Keapaa, M K	9 30
115	Chee Hoo	11 50	209	Hoopii (w)	10 40	301	Kaialii	9 30	393	Kaleika, Abraham	9 30	482	Keawe, Chas	25 80
116	Chee Kung Tong S'ety	28 00	210	Haalou, Mrs Kekipi	49 80	302	Kahaawinui, Henry	17 00	394	Kamaka (w)	3 80	483	Kealakai, Adam	3 25
117	Chin To Fai	11 50	211	Huli, Ioane	6 00	303	Kauilaokalani	1 60	395	Kaikainahaole, J W	136 25	484	Keanahuna, Mrs	6 00
118	Chin Wo	3 80	212	Hop Sing Wai Co	19 55	304	Kahumoku	1 60	396	Kaili, Sam	2 70	485	Keao, A K	11 50
119	Chin Loy Fook	13 70	213	Hoopii (w)	1 60	305	Kapeahaole, A P	18 10	397	Kaua, W K	7 10	486	Keonenka	8 20
120	Chin Chong	1 60	214	Haili, Geo	13 10	306	Kahuhu	6 00	398	Kamainalulu, J	19 75	487	Keohomu	5 15
121	Chin Mu	7 10	215	Hana (w)	1 60	307	Kane, S K	40 85	399	Kaiona	1 30	488	Kelekoma	9 30
122	Chow Chow	6 00	216	Holt, Jas L	45 90	308	Kahehena, Bill	7 10	400	Kaluauiui (w)	2 70	489	Keopuhiwa	23 00
123	Chong Hing	13 70	217	Hao, Roma	7 10	309	Kaelepulu	10 40	401	Kala, Keau	10 40	490	Keoniu, Sam	7 10
124	Chuck Hoy	47 80	218	Halulukahi	1 60	310	Kam Sing Pau	7 95	402	Kaio, Kealoha	7 10	491	Kela, Mrs Haliakala	15 80
125	Chun Ying	14 25	219	Haiola	11 50	311	Kahoonui	8 40	403	Kaniau No 3	1 60	492	Kealoha, John	1 60
126	Chun Ah Fook	14 95	220	Hop Sing Co	9 30	312	Kamakauahoa, Dan K	20 50	404	Kalawela	1 60	493	Kelihihi, O S	4 90
127	Chun Ah Fook	14 95	221	Holt, Geo H	18 65	313	Kamaka	2 70	405	Kalbe, Aug	7 10	494	Keanu	3 80
128	Day, Chas T	3 80	222	Harbottle, Edmund	31 30	314	Kailiuli, Geo	9 55	406	Kalauawa, K	2 70	495	Kealoha	7 10
129	Dunbar, Mrs	6 00	223	Haona	6 00	315	Kamaha, Daniel	4 90	407	Kaula, Wm	6 55	496	Kealoha Lui	11 50
130	Douse, F G	11 50	224	Hong Chong Co	7 10	316	Kaniu	7 10	408	Kahoawai, J K	29 10	497	Keaweama, Mrs C	20 55
131	Dias, August	13 70	225	Ho Yune	9 30	317	Kahikina & Kaalele(k)	11 30	409	Karratti, R	6 55	498	Kekuni (w)	8 20
132	Dominis, Liliuokalani	165 50	226	Hookauma, J E	7 10	318	Kalani	3 80	410	Kalei	1 60	499	Kelikanakaole	4 90
133	Desky, Chas S	23 70	227	Holi, Pilipo	7 10	319	Kalua	7 10	411	Kaiwi, Miss	9 55	500	Kekoa	1 60
134	Daniela	7 10	228	Hikiau, John	4 90	320	Kamio, J H	2 70	412	Kaniela	8 20	501	Keola (w)	1 60
135	Donnelly, Wm T	7 10	229	Hop Yick Co	8 20	321	Kalawala, J	13 70	413	Kahanamoku, Mrs. Kapa	9 30	502	Kealoha	7 10
136	Denish Augustinho	8 20	230	Helenihi, Jas K	10 40	322	Kapiioho	2 70				503	Kinoiki	9 30
137	De Fries, Henry	24 70	231	Ho Wo	7 55	323	Kailiuli, L M	20 85	414	Kanealoha (w)	2 70	504	Kipi No 2	4 90
			232	Hopkins, C L	58 80	324	Kanealii	9 30	415	Kawai, Geo	9 30	505	Kina	24 50
143	Emile (w)	1 60	233	Haw'n Baseball Ass'n	22 50	325	Kamaohao, Mrs	10 40	416	Kai Emma	1 60	506	Kimona, Paahao	9 30
144	Enos, J B	1 60	234	Hayne, Julien D	14 50	326	Kamokuokalani, J	4 90	417	Kamawae, Jas	3 75	507	Kidder, Chas	2 70
145	Elama, G B	9 30	235	Hiku	4 90	327	Kamohoalii, S W K	4 50	418	Kamai	4 90	508	Kila, Sam'l	25 80
			236	Ho See	5 80	328	Kawahabee	8 20	419	Kalama, J	13 70	509	Kimona	7 10
146	Ferreira, J M	7 10	237	Hokaea	7 10	329	Kahaumia	27 45	420	Kaiwinui, K B	2 70	510	Kilia, Capt	14 80
147	Fernandes, Peter	4 90	238	Hoopii, S W	12 60	330	Kaiewe	1 60	421	Kapololei (w)	2 70	511	Kim Wo	13 70
148	Fernandes, Peter	4 90	239	Herbert, A	90 50	331	Kaliko (w)	6 25	422	Kahanauapo	14 25	512	Kinlan	8 20
149	Fernandes, John	6 00	240	Hutchings, Jas	2 70	332	Kanehalau	15 90	423	Kanakaole (w)	4 90	513	Kimokeai, L P	8 20
150	Ferria, Manl Gomes	13 70	241	Hayseidon, F H	28 00	333	Kapihi, Geo K	7 90	424	Kakalia, Mrs K	1 60	514	Kihei, Geo	7 10
151	Ferreira, Louis	7 10	242	Hong Chin	7 65	334	Kapau, J K	30 20	425	Kalei (w)	1 60	515	Kihei, Sr	1 60
152	Fernandes, Manl	9 85	243	Hakuole	9 30	335	Kaia, Geo	1 60	426	Kapule, Geo B	23 85	516	Kilikina	12 05
153	Freitas, Jule	1 60	244	Kapelela	1 60	336	Kahopele	7 10	427	Kalua, Chas	8 20	517	Kioul, S W	3 80
154	Freitas, Jose	13 15	245	Irrving, J	1 60	337	Kawaiala, Kurihara (w)	20 430	428	Kaloaamaikai	7 10	518	Koon Sou	11 50
155	Freith, G D	8 20	246	Iokane	7 65	338	Kaholoholo, Luukia	11 75	429	Kamau (w)	6 00	519	Koichi Kasamota	3 80
156	Francia, A F	53 30	247	Imhoff, E	38 45	339	Kaholo, Sam	7 10	430	Kahalua	3 80	520	Kong Wo	1 60
157	Freira, Ant	3 80	248	In Yong	12 60	340	Kaialoa, M	7 10	431	Kamaka (w)	1 60	521	Kong Hing Co	6 00
158	Fernandez, Abraham	190 80	249	Isasaka	4 90	341	Kanamui, Lulu P	19 65	432	Kauwe, Mrs S K	5 45	522	Hong Chong	6 00
159	Ferreira, Jose	13 15	250	Iokepa	8 75	342	Kaleikou, Ielemia	11 50	433	Kapiolani Home	55 50	523	Kong Man	9 30
160	Freitas, John	7 75	251	Iokepa	8 50	343	Kamakolu (w)	3 80	434	Kaleiopu, Mrs C S	6 00	524	Kuhiau, Est of	4 90
161	Frage, Joao de	7 10	252	Iona, J W	8 20	344	Kauhine, D P	8 20	435	Kaalua, Est of	2 15	525	Kukeakana, Est of	8 05
162	Francia, Antone	1 60	253	Ilikealanililili	8 20	345	Kaluna, John	13 70	436	Kaainui, J	22 50	526	Kukahiko, Est of	8 20
163	Freitas, Julian	1 60	254	Jun Hee	44 50	346	Kailuwai	7 10	437	Kaaloleo, Sam	2 70	527	Kupihua, Jas	1 60
164	Ferrage & Co, Joaquin	10 40	255	Jacobsen, J	1 60	347	Kanekoa	1 60	438	Kaahaui, D K	6 55	528	Kulia (w)	2 70
165	Faria, Manl Gomes	3 25	256	Jolliver, Frank	9 65	348	Kaunahiaakua, Jr	19 20	439	Kaaka	1 60	529	Ku	11 50
166	Freitas, John	2 95	257	Jesus Manl Pestana	9 30	349	Kapeka, Alike	2 70	440	Kaapa, Kealoha (w)	6 00	530	Kukuinui, Mrs	18 10
167	Fern, Lipine	1 60	258	Joaquin Antone	1 60	350	Kauanoano, W N	14 50	441	Kalewai (w)	7 75	531	Kumalae, Jona	4 75
168	Fern, Henry	1 60	259	Jimenez Pablo	7 10	351	Kailianu, John	2 70	442	Kane Jesse Kapaihi	39 00	532	Kumaoa	1 60
169	Fernandez, Joao	7 10	260	Jesus Claudio	12 85	352	Kalama, J	7 10	443	Kaaoao, Ioana	7 10	533	Kuikahi, Mrs	11 56
170	Forrest, Thomas	6 00	261	Kwan Chong Co	6 55	353	Kaianani, Mrs Kahai	9 30	444	Kaakolea, Anakokea (w)	11 50	534	Kumukoa	8 20
171	Forrest, Thomas	6 00	262	Kwong Hing Chan Co	6 00	354	Kawaihapai (w)	3 80	445	Kaai, Capt Jas	2 40	535	Kuanalewa (w)	21 95
172	Francia, Joseph G	9 30	263			355			446			536	Kua, J Alapai	11 50
173	Figuereido, Manl	9												

541	Kuana, J P	4 90	655	Mendonca, J P	61 25	765	Patterson, Mrs I C	23 40	876	Souza, John	14 80	District of Ewa and Wai- anae.		27	Kukea, D	2 70
542	Kupihelili	21 40	656	Medeiros, Antone	11 50	766	Paulain, Maurice	3 80	877	Silva, Joe	7 10	Apana o Ewa a me Waianae.		28	Kukea, Chas	8 75
543	Kuahine, Mrs	7 10	657	Man Chong Co	27 30	767	Pahia, Capt	2 40	878	Shing Shang	1 60	1 Anukukino, Pine		29	Keola, Est	18 10
544	Kumukahi	6 00	658	Makaimi, J M	2 70	768	Paé, John	28 00	879	Swinton, H S	40 10	2 Armstrong & Co		30	Kahele, Est	2 70
			659	Maunakea	11 50	769	Panaewa, Nihoa	12 70	880	Sun Wo Co	14 40	3 Andrews, G P		31	Kawaikumuole, Mrs L	6 00
545	Lyeurgas, Geo	25 80	660	Malupo (w)	17 00	770	Paaniani, Lepeka	6 00	881	Sin Choy Lee Co	10 30	4 Bright, John		32	Kauh, Est of Mrs K	6 70
546	Lan Wo Chan Co	9 30	661	Mauiawa, Mrs L	21 40	771	Palau, Moses	24 15	882	Silva, John	7 10	5 Bowler, J F		33	Kalalulu	16 15
547	Lan Pong	30 20	662	Mesa, Raymond	1 60	772	Palau, E W	8 75	883	Sun Wo Wai Co	37 60	6 Holt, J D		34	Kepani	3 80
548	Larsen, Wm	62 35	663	Mello, Francisco Per-	9 30	773	Piliako	7 10	884	Soy Chong	8 20	7 Hopp, J J		35	Keahipaka	1 60
549	Lam Chee	15 90		reira	1 60	774	Pouliuli	1 60	885	Silva, J R Jr	1 60	8 Iaea, I D		36	Kapea, Est	3 00
550	Lam Him	13 70	664	Makaea, Robert	9 30	775	Puha	7 10	886	Souza, Henrique	8 20	9 Johnstone, A		37	Kaahamalu	3 80
551	Lan Yin	9 85	665	Moke	9 30	776	Pedro, Tom	9 85	887	Silva, Francisca de	7 10	10 Jackson, Wallace		38	Kahoeka, Est of D	5 45
552	Labela (w)	11 50	666	Mahiki, Solomon	17 00	777	Pedro, Petr	9 85	888	Silva, J R	13 40	11 Kala		39	Kaoni, Mrs	2 70
553	Lan Sang	4 90	667	Mika, A K	11 50	778	Phillips, John	3 80	889	Sun Fook Sing Co	9 30	12 Kekua, Est of		40	Kamakea, Est	6 00
554	Lazarus, Mrs Julia	12 15	668	Mahuka, Mrs L	37 90	779	Pulaa	42 65	891	Sun Mun Ark Co	28 00	13 Kalekai		41	Kanuihaabaa, Est	2 15
555	Lavinho, Juan	14 25	669	Manase, Luika	10 40	780	Papala (w)	5 10	892	Thomas, E B	78 05	14 Kananauli		42	Kawahamana, Est	2 15
556	Lambert, Mrs Rosina	1 60	670	Makawalu, E W	23 60	781	Pierce, G	1 60	893	Ton On Jan Co	65 40	15 Kamai (w)		43	Kaluhokane	1 60
557	Lapaki, Kahele	1 60	671	Mung See	12 05	782	Paoo	9 30	894	Tam Tsa Hing	2 70	16 Kaloi, Est of		44	Kaapokalani	4 35
558	Lazarus, Alexander	36 25	672	Mee Hop Co	6 00	783	Piliuahiwi, M	11 50	895	Tai Sing	2 70	17 Kale (w)		45	Kamaka	8 20
559	Lam Kau Co	6 55	673	Manuia (w)	3 80	784	Pahio	8 75	896	Tam Jan	57 70	18 Kaikainahale (Opto)		46	Lelauna, Est	2 70
560	Laa, Mele	4 90	674	Manuel, David	2 70	785	Pubi, D K	9 20	897	Tong Wo	6 00	19 Kawai, Est of		47	Lok Sun Wai	52 40
561	Labela Hosea Pouli (w)	2 70	675	Mana, Jr J	24 70	786	Paaluh, Rev S	17 55	898	Timmons, L D	10 95	20 Kanohihiwakani		48	Lane, P C	6 30
562	Levey, Lewis J	9 00	676	Mitchell, Edward	1 60	787	Pokii	7 10	899	Tom Dow	13 70	21 Kuhia		49	Maile, C B	6 00
563	Leong Ching Kee	6 00	677	Mota, Ant Peroto	7 10	788	Pii, Mrs Koleka	14 80	900	Tong Yen	9 30	22 Keola		50	Mahnka, Mrs L	9 30
564	Lee Tong	11 50	678	Maceda, Man'l	1 60	789	Pupukalepa	4 90	901	Turner, Archie	8 20	23 Kipi, Est of		51	Meka, Est	14 55
565	Lee Cheong	2 70	679	Makaiwi	7 10	790	Pau	1 60	902	Teixeira, Bento	1 75	24 Kui		52	Mahu, L	6 00
566	Lee Cha	22 50	680	Mahelona, David	13 70	791	Pamale	7 10	903	Toomey, Capt W D	28 00	25 Keone, G M		53	Malahi, F W	18 10
567	Leong Fong Chai	9 30	681	Ma	1 60	792	Paee	9 85	904	Tai Hing	22 50	26 Kaeha (w)		54	Mahu, Mrs P	5 15
568	Dee Hoy	22 50	682	Mahoe, S K	11 50	793	Pokoko No 3	7 10	905	Tavas Silva	8 20	27 Kaiakolli, Keaka		55	Mahoe, S K	10 70
569	Lee Quai	8 20	683	Morris, Mrs Anne	1 60	794	Paelua, Piliuahi (w)	1 60	906	Tin Lee Co	11 50	28 Kanakanui		56	Malu, Est	245
570	Lee Quai	2 70	684	Meahewale, Geo	11 75	795	Pontes, Jose Pacheco	1 60	907	Tornton, W H	13 70	29 Kahunanui		61	Pohakahi, Est of D	6 00
571	Lee Quai	10 65	685	Monsarrat, Mrs C G	26 00	796	Pereira, Camilla	14 25	908	Telles, Dessidero	13 70	30 Keliipio		62	Ponepake, Est	3 80
572	Leinos John K	8 20	686	Moat, K	8 20	797	Polikapu, T C	27 55	909	Telugawa	13 70	31 Kekua		63	Pedro, Antone	8 20
573	Leong Chom	8 20	687	Mason, Mrs	1 60	798	Poole, Thos W	17 20	910	Tong Tuck Co	12 85	32 Kauhola		64	Paty, J H	2 15
574	Leong Sin	1 60	688	Miguel, Joe	1 60	799	Puamahu, Lepeka	8 20	911	Uaua, Geo	13 70	33 Kaulaloa, Est of		65	Pahukula, J L	5 45
575	Leong Sung Wai Co	14 35	689	Man Sang Yuen	34 60	801	Pohaku, Lima	6 00	912	Ung Kar	8 20	34 Lind, Chas		66	Pilipi, Est	3 80
576	Lee Chun Cheong	12 30	690	Makaaha, David	7 10	802	Ping Chee	30 75	913	Ung King	11 50	35 Lucas, T R		67	Prendergast, J K	6 00
577	Lee Lung	23 60	691	Mame (w)	1 60	803	Paahao	12 15	914	Ulenahamea	13 70	36 Lui, Est of		68	Paalaa Land Co	7 65
578	Lind, Chas	6 00	692	Makakoa (w)	1 60	804	Puuku	1 60	915	Ulukou, Mrs Ane	8 20	37 Maluna		69	Penopeno, Est	2 15
579	Lin Hart	9 65	693	Mikasepe	7 10	805	Palama, L K S	4 35	916	Uluhoa, Mrs Ane	8 20	38 Mua (w)		70	Queen Dowager Kapi- olani	12 60
580	Lin Sing Co	12 60	694	Maluae	7 10	806	Palihea	10 40	917	Ua, Geo	7 10	39 Mochin		71	Sameds, Peter	7 10
581	Lillis, Frank	34 60	695	Mokulehua (w)	1 60	807	Paiaina	9 10	918	Uwea, Bila	1 60	40 Mileka		72	Sai Sung Wai	61 80
582	Li Ming Co	7 10	696	Mariano, Demaral	2 95	808	Puahi, Kilinahe	8 20	919	Unknown	30 20	41 Molteno, Chas		73	Silva, Est of B	10 35
583	Lindsay, W	8 20	697	Ming Ik Co	18 00	809	Puou	3 25	920	Vivas, J M	18 65	42 Makaoni		74	Silva, M	3 95
584	Lin Fat	12 60	698	Malu, Mrs D	15 85	810	Poor, Henry F	160 90	921	Vierra, Man'l Silva	9 85	43 Napapai (w)		75	Smith, W J	4 90
585	Lin Chan	14 80	699	Moepono	9 30	811	Perry, Mrs Kuahine	14 80	922	Vierra, Joao	7 10	44 Naloloa		76	Thompson, Est of T	2 15
586	Lokana, D	45 60	700	McGuire, Jas W	12 05	812	Peter, John	27 45	923	Wing Chong Co	17 20	45 Ng Men Sui		77	Umi, Peter	6 00
587	Loanda, Manl	2 70	701	Mc Donald, J W	9 30	813	Quong York Kee	11 50	924	Wright Bros	17 00	46 Poor, H F		78	Wo Fat Wai	19 60
588	Lopez, Jose	6 00	702	McLennan, Dr	17 00	814	Quong Chong	41 20	925	Watson, Wm	1 60	47 Rehne, P J		79	Waimea Land Co	50 55
589	Lokana, P W	19 65	703	McGregor, Capt A A	1 60	815	Rodrigues, Est of Ant	70 25	926	Wahineailau	9 30	48 Robinson, R				
590	Loek Sin	9 55	704	McRae, Peter	6 00	816	Robinson, John	35 70	927	Wahinano, S	13 70	49 Silva, Manini				
591	Louis, Nancy K	18 10	705	McStocker, Mrs F B	68 70	817	Ruma, Manl Gomes	8 20	928	Wahineaea	9 30	50 Ulli				
592	Louis, N Jesse	28 00	706	McGuire, Thos C	7 10	818	Rego, Jule de	9 85	929	Ward, Jas	7 10	51 Van Gieson, J H				
593	Love, Jas	234 80	707	Nishimura, E	14 80	819	Robson, Mrs M E	12 60	930	Ward, J E	6 00	52 Williams, J J				
594	Ludwig	7 10	708	Naaupih, Kelaiki	2 70	820	Robson, Peke	11 50	931	Wing Chong Co	8 20	37 Galbraith				
595	Luahine (w)	4 90	709	Nilson, Jeans	3 80	821	Robertson, Mrs J W	46 70	932	Whitmarsh, Peter	11 50	12 Hilaulele, Est				
596	Lum Sam	12 35	710	Nye, J H	1 60	822	Rego, Manl de	1 60	933	Williams, E A	13 70	13 Hilaulele, Puou				
597	Luka (k)	13 70	711	Niau (w)	8 20	823	Richardson, Mrs E V K	75	934	Widdifield, Mrs Annie	3 80	14 Houghtailing, G S				
598	Lualalei	2 70	712	Nawai, D	7 10	824	Rice, Julia	30 20	935	Wright, Mrs Anna	13 70	15 Houghtailing, G S				
599	Luka, J K	13 15	713	Nawai, D	7 10	825	Rosa, Antone	89 60	936	Waring, Bruce & Co	88 50	Guardian, R Kinney				
600	Lucas, Geo	9 30	714	Napoohiwi, Ioane	4 90	826	Rosa, Frank	17 00	937	Washine	8 20	16 Holt, Est of R W				
601	Lum Achi	17 55	715	Naehaelua, Peter	5 45	827	Rodrigues, Manl	7 10	938	Wallace, Sam'l	6 00	17 Huakini Mahoe				
602	Lumaawe	2 70	716	Noa, Hiram	8 20	828	Rickard, Antone	8 20	939	Wallace, John	7 10	18 Haalou				
603	Luning, Mrs Henri	21 40	717	Naehaelua	8 75	829	Rocha, J M	2 70	940							

Delinquent Tax List, 1895.

MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI.

PAPA INOA O NA AUHÄU I HOOKAA OLE IA, 1895,

MOKUPUNI O MAUI, MOLOKAI ME LANAI.

11	Kamakea	6 00
12	Kamakani	6 00
13	Kaamanui	3 15
14	Kalawaia	2 55
15	Kuna	3 80
16	Kahoa, Jas	4 10
17	Kekai, A K	7 10
18	Kamana, Est of B	2 70
19	Kahai, Miss Anna	4 25
20	Kauhimahu	3 80
21	Kauluna, Est	4 35
22	Kawaihoano, Mrs	3 80

23	Mersberg, Jas K	3 80
24	Mauaie	4 90
25	Maikai, R	7 10
26	Namaula	3 25
27	Nunes, Peter	2 70
28	Okun, Est of	4 90
29	Petero, Est of	7 65
30	Pomaikai	2 70
31	Poao, Namau	6 55
32	Papa, Kawaihoa	1 85

33	Waialeale	2 15
34	Watson, John	4 35
35	Woodward, D	3 55
36	Williams, C E	2 70
37	Watson, Geo	7 10
38	Woodward, A	4 90
39	Watson, J and E	7 10

District of Koolaupoko, No. 2.

Apana o Koolaupoko Helu 2.

1	Alohiau, Maikai	24 60
2	Barenaba, Hua	2 70
3	Barenabe, Kalama Est	2 35
4	Berry, Jas	3 15
5	Barenaba, J H	3 80
6	Chang Chong	7 10
7	Enoka, E K	4 90
8	Haina, Est of Peter	8 20
9	Hattie (w)	1 05
10	Hoopii, Mrs	3 25
11	Haee (w)	2 70
12	Haili (w)	5 15
13	Kong Sing	10 30
14	Kaulia, Mrs	8 75
15	Kaulia, Asa	3 25
16	Kaale, S	28 60
17	Kahakulilili	13 15
18	Kahoomanoo	7 10
19	Kamaka (w)	3 80
20	Kapuaa	1 60
21	Kapamanu	8 20
22	Keoa, Est of J	3 80
23	Keliiankai	2 15
24	Keola	9 30
25	Ku, Aaron	8 75
26	Kamohali	1 85
27	Kahele, S E	2 70
28	Keauu, Jr	10 40
29	Keon, Jr	1 60
30	Kaupe	14 25
31	Kanamu (w)	2 70
32	Kanaiu, Est	44 50
33	Kaiwikumoo	7 10
34	Kahili, John	7 10
35	Kwong Sung Wai	35 45
36	Kekuahele	13 70
37	Kaimi, Mrs H K	2 25
38	Kanohomana	10 40
39	Kinolua	3 25
40	Kia, Est	9 10
41	Kapu, Joe	9 50
42	Keai, Mahina	7 10

43	Lokana	3 80
44	Lloyd, T A	1 60
45	Lena	4 90

46	Macfarlane, H R	82 35
47	Manele	6 90
48	Makaokakai, D	14 90
49	Makalaau, E	1 60
50	Mahiki	6 55
51	Meek, Jack	6 00
52	Maeha	1 60
53	Nuanu	2 15
54	Pika	3 00
55	Pake, S K	10 00
56	Petero, M	8 85
57	Paekane	4 20
58	Poi (w)	2 15
59	Polani	1 60
60	Peterson, A P	5 45
61	Papa, Est	2 70
62	Peahi, Est	3 25

63	Spencer, Jno	8 20
64	Sung See Wo Co	11 50
65	Tsuyama	11 50
66	Ung Sung & Co	14 25
67	Wahineana, Jno	2 70
68	Wong Hoon & Co	20 00
69	Waikane Land Ass'n	109 15
70	Yong Yong & Co	13 70

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of Delinquent Taxes for 1895, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor 1st Division.

He hōke nei au no keia maluna ae, oia ka papa inoa oia oia no 1895, e like me ka hiki ia'u ke hoomaopopo a hōkalo. (Kakauinooa) JONATHAN SHAW, Lunahelu Apana Ekahi.

Tax Office, 2d Division,
April 10, 1896.
In accordance with Section 61,
Chapter LXL, Session Laws of 1892,
I publish the following List of the
Delinquent Taxes and Taxpayers as
in the Tax Lists of this Division, to-
gether with the amounts and penalties
due.

Keena Aubau, Mahelo Elua,
April 10, 1896.
I kulihe ai me ka Pauku 61, Mokuna
LXL, na Kanawā o 1892, ke hōkalo
aku nei au i ka Papa Inoa o na poe
Auhau Kaale a me na poe ku i ka
Auhau, e like me ia me ka Papa Aubau
o keia Mahelo, me ka Huina ame ka
hoopai.

District of Wailuku.

Apana o Wailuku.

Ai (2 years)	5 25
Alama and Asack	32 50
Ah Yan	4 60
Ah Tong	6 80
Ah Fook	4 35
Ah Po	4 90
Ah Hapa	9 30
Ah Kana	3 50
Akoi, Miss Ai	4 90
Aiona	3 25
Anahuli and Ahao	2 25
Avery, John	4 90
Ah Mi, S	6 55
Abraham, S W	5 45
Butler, Est of H E	2 15
Broad, Poohiwi	3 15
Broad, C H	13 70
Ching Yan	28 90
Cummings, W H	37 90
Cummings, Thos	1 60
Daniels, W H	29 65
Fraine, G	2 70
Hakalaau, Est W	4 90
Hakalaau, Keahi	4 90
Halama, S P	8 85
Hale Solomon	30 20
Hapo & Kanahale	3 80
Hookano	2 95
Hoomanu Paulina et al	11 95
Hapuku (2 years)	9 90
Hoopii	1 60
Hana, J	6 00
Harvast, D	6 00
Huia	15 55
Inekene	1 60
Ikuwa	2 70
Kaio, Geo	2 70
Kauwai	1 60
Kahaleao, Hana	2 70
Kahaleao	7 10
Kualopi, Mrs K	1 60
Kealoalii (2 years)	14 05
Kaanaana, Est	6 00
Kaleo, S	6 55
Kamanu	7 10
Kahalelelo	3 80
Kamanoha	6 00
Kaimikaua	8 75
Kauhi, Mary (2 years)	6 50
Kapule, I (2 years)	4 30
Kealoa (w)	2 15
Keole	2 70
Kahula	1 60
Kanakaokai	1 60
Kaonohi	1 60
Kahula	1 60
Kepehe Est	6 55
Kapoohiwi, Jos	6 35
Kum Leong	9 30
Koalii So (5 years)	15 75
Kahale, A P	7 30
Kane, S K	18 10
Kanahuna	3 25
Kaiue, S E	5 70
Ki (w)	2 70
Kpaihue, S N	7 10
Kahananui, Mrs E M	19 50
Kailieha, W et al	5 80
Kailoloi, K	1 60
Kumakahi, Opio (2 years)	13 10
Kanehaole	1 60
Kaleo, S	1 60
Kahele	2 15
Kaupalolo, Est of	9 75

Keanini	15 86
Kinohou & Keawe	5 45
Kaninau, F	13 95
Kahaleole	14 80
Kae	4 05
Kamakele, J	25 80
Kapule, Sam'l	7 65
Ka	6 00
Kaawa	2 70
Kuhi	1 60
Kekahuna	1 60
Keawe	1 60
Kapu, Rev S	6 00
Kaanapu & Hana	7 65
Kumetomo, O	2 75
Kaonoi	1 60
Kehaa, D H	4 39
Kukahiko, D	11 20
Kala	8 20
Kaluna	7 70
Keawe	4 60
Kailua	6 80
Kamaka, S P	6 55
Kele	1 60
Keahi	1 60
Kekumu (2 years)	14 70
Kealoa, M	38 70
Kapo-Mai (3 years)	18 00
Kalilikipi	2 70
Kinau	6 00
Kaihe	6 00
Kolia	1 60
Lonoikahaupo, Est	6 00
Luaca, Kalae	6 60
Laa (w)	6 00
Limahai John (2 years)	7 60
Lorenzo	6 00
Lee Hop	1 60
Loma	3 25
Ling Shing	6 55
Makabelu	6 00
Mahiai	1 60
Makakoa	1 60
Manana	1 60
Morikuchi	1 60
Mahiai	2 15
Mauna (w)	1 80
Mahiai, Kuewa	2 95
Morton & Ah Tim	5 06
Mallelaui	1 60
Mallelaui Opio	2 70
Makolo, Wm	10 95
Makakulani	3 80
Mokuhali, Est	6 00
Mahu, Wm	3 80
Marks, Jose	2 60
Miles, C B	9 95
Napulou, J M	7 90
Nahuina	3 80
Napahuelua	9 00
Nawai, Mrs Kealoa	8 80
Nakabara	3 25
Noholoa	2 25
Namakaha	1 60
Nuuhuiwa, Mrs M P	7 10
Opunui, Mrs	1 60
Ozaki	3 25
Organ, Chas	2 70
Opunui, Est (2 years)	12 00
Pae	9 55
Punai	4 60
Pohuli	1 60
Pestana, Mani	3 80
Pahao	6 00
Pehuno, Kealoa	6 00
Pekuho	10 65
Ping Tom	2 15
Paele, Sol	1 60
Pakualani, P	4 20
Pedro, Joe	8 75
Parish, L A	3 80
Piko	3 25
Pala	9 00
Pilikia	2 70
Rodrigues, Paul	3 55
Ross, M C	50 00
Ross Jr, M C	11 50
Saffrey, E	1 60
Ulualoa (2 years)	23 60
Veila	1 60
Yan Tai	4 35
Yoshita, M	7 10

District of Makawao.

Apana o Makawao.

Ana, Maalea (3 years)	22 62
Ah Sin	7 65
Ah Vue	7 10
Ah Moi	1 32
Ako	1 60
Ah Young	8 42
Ah Chee	1 87
Ah Mi, S	130 12
Chow Chung	8 53
Cockett, P	19 14
Cummings, Clarissa E	15 35
Cockett, Est of Joe (2 yrs)	27 18
Freitas, Joe	8 20
Halemano, Kawai	5 61
Hamili, Kaina	8 42
Hale, Solomon	2 64
Hailama, Ekela	3 25
Hookano (3 years)	14 20
Iaea, Isaac D	7 00
Kuewa, Est of S	11 28
Kealawa, Est of	2 97
Kalia, Est of K N	6 82
Kaneholani Bat (2 years)	23 50
Kawaa, Est of	3 80
Kealakai, Est of	1 60
Kalawemaunu	4 68
Kanoho, Naeole	7 65
Kiia, E	17 55
Keahi, Ekela (4 years)	6 50
Kaleihua, W K	19 47
Kahalehoi (2 years)	5 40
Kamakele, J	37 51
Kamakele, Miss A	6 00
Kamakele, Mrs J	6 55
Kaine, S E	7 37
Kapuaa	9 85
Kahananui, Mrs A M	13 08
Kauhane, Mrs J	13 15
Kuhilani	2 70
Kaomea (5 years)	84 00
Kahuakai (w) (4 years)	14 70
Keanini (3 years)	12 21
Kaleikini	2 15
Kahakui	7 65
Laolao, Est of (2 years)	10 90
Lee Wong	6 55
Miner, G E	52 01
Martins, Antone, J	3 25
Naanaa, Est of	9 80
Nauwe	2 70
Naeleona, M	3 80
Nawahineokalani (four years)	15 78
Olona, Est of	4 90
Oloolo	2 70
Perreira Jr, John (2 years)	7 60
Previna, Mrs M	5 56
Silva, Ant C da	4 35
Ukiki	8 20

District of Hana.

Apana o Hana.

Auld, Mrs J	4 20
Cummings, W H	12 32
Dowsett, J I	2 15
Gardner, Joe	4 35
Gardner, Mrs Alapai	1 05
Garnett, J S	10 40
Hanola	8 75
Hihio, J K	5 90
Humoku	3 20
Honu, Uilama	13 00
Iwa, J P	2 10
Kaiaiki	3 20
Kalaiki	12 22
Kaiahelo Est	2 70
Kahaleoki	10 58
Kahalemauna	38 02
Kahalekai	13 32
Kahunaiole, Manu	7 10
Kahinan (w)	2 48
Kalewe (w)	4 20
Kailimoku, D B	11 50
Kaiwipoepoe (w)	1 33
Kalama, Moses	1 60
Kalele, D	7 10
Kaluna, D	2 92
Kaluh, Abr	10 24
Kalanihou (w)	2 70
Kamaka et al	5 40
Kamaka (w)	2 15

Kamaka Papoka (w)	5 40
Kane, S K Guardian	8 09
Kananui	3 53
Kanakaokai, Loka	10 24
Kaneeiakana	7 43
Keawe, John	1 05
Keawe (w)	83
Keaumoku	2 15
Kealoa, Makualoha	9 36
Kelikulua	9 80
Keliimakualo	1 60
Kuaokalani	1 05
Kuhihewa (w)	3 20
Kaluhuiwa, Isaac	22 45
Kimura, P	2 70
Kopa, S L	16 57
Kuuku, Naiapaakai	1 66
Keonaona, Est of Mrs	10 90
Liliuokalani (w) (3 years)	11 62
Lima	1 05
Mackenzie, Mrs J F	1 05
Mahoa (w)	3 53
Makaoe, Kabele	1 60
Manaoe, C	5 40
Manoanao	4 68
Monsarrat, J M	1 82
Mackenzie, Est Frank	20 30
Naholo, J K	1 05
Nakamura	4 35
Nakula, John	3 20
Naholoa, K (w)	1 60
Paakaula, Jas and wife	17 00
Paehale, A P	3 80
Pahau & Kaluahini	1 60
Pomaikai, Kaahanui	16 52
Protestant Church	4 46
Renter, M H	21 17
Silva, Antonio	8 04
Silva, J P	2 70
Silva, Mrs Anna	2 70
Toomey, D	49 45
Uluhale, J M	11 89
Wagner, Mrs and Sister	23 00
Walker, J S	6 39
Wilder, Mrs Julia	1 05

District of Lahaina.

Apana o Lahaina.

Ainea (2 years)	5 40
Aholo, James	10 60
Brewster, Mrs R	12 60
Furtado, Joe	5 40
Hakuole, O H (2 years)	4 90
Hayselden, Mrs T	2 70
Hanaika, Est Mary	19 20
Helemanu, Malu	2 30
Hihio, Rev J K (2 years)	9 30
Hose, R P	29 10
Hoopii, John	2 70
Jones, Theo and Adeline	21 40
Kaikaula, W (2 years)	5 40
Kaalawa	3 20
Kaiwioni	2 60
Kaiwikaola	3 20
Kailiano	3 80
Kalawaianui	4 00
Kaapana, John	4 00
Kailielele	2 70
Kanohokuahiwi	7 60
Kalama, D M	9 80
Kahuakai (2 years)	5 40
Kapela	3 20
Kaleipili	8 70
Kailinaha	3 80
Kaanaana, Minamina	6 00
Kalei (w)	2 50
Kaneoka	9 30
Kelipoina (2 years)	11 50
Keahi	2 70
Keaweheulu	2 70
Keahiena, Mary	4 90
Kimoeko	3 80
Klinaha	3 80
Koalii	2 10
Luahino Est of	3 00
Mau	6 30
Makoo	10 40
Nahinu (2 years)	16 40
Nakuina, Mrs E M	8 70
Nahaoelua, Kia	64 80
Paaniani, Abr	6 00
Pua (w)	10 20

Kekahuna & Co, S	4 90
Kekahuna, S	4 50
Kekuinae	2 15
Kekuewa, Keoni	2 70
Keakamai	6 00
Keaka, Akoni	1 60
Kiona	6 82
Konahao	2 15
Koleka (w)	4 90
Kualaau	2 42
Kakuokalani, D	7 35
Laimana	6 55
Leonui, Jere	1 05
Lililehua, E	15 95
Lokana, Aubea	2 81
Lukua, Sam	2 26
Lukela	2 70
Liolio, Marie	1 60
Mookeha, Est of	2 15
Mana, Est of	2 70
Makalei & Co, J	32 40
Makalei, J	4 07
Makekau, Kalawaia	2 70
Mareka	1 60

Maihana	2 70
Maluhia, W	2 70
Makahonu (w)	2 15
Makahukilani	1 05
Meliama	1 87
Mahoelilili	7 10
Minamina	11 55
Mahai, J	9 90
Molia	2 15
Mahiai, Levi	2 15
Nahinu, T S	7 65
Nao, Est of	4 62
Napela, Est of	7 10
Nakuina, Emma	51 43
Nahoopili	7 10
Nazareta, Joel	15 62
Nolein, Sam	18 10
Nailau	1 05
Opiopio (w)	3 80
Ohia	4 35
Paleolelo, Est of	5 17
Paulo, Est of	1 60
Pauhiwa	4 07

Pali	1 05
Pahupu, S N	2 31
Pahia	4 35
Paule, Mail	2 15
Puohao, Uilama	1 06
Pihe, John	3 42
Pamawaho	4 07
Pauhiwa, Opio	8 20
Peelua, Henry	12 76
Puaa, John	1 32
Tai Hoon	6 27
Weed, Kupeke	2 15
Waihinale	3 69

Island of Kauai.

Mokopuni o Kauai.

The following list of Delinquent Tax-payers, is hereby published as required by law, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes for the Fourth Division and Districts as indicated including Real Estates, Personal Property, Carriages, Colts and Drays, Dogs and Personal Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1895, with 10 per cent. penalties and the cost for advertising as the law provides.

O ka papa inoa malalo iho o na poe Hookaa Auhau ole, ke hoopukaia aku nei e like me ke kanawai, oia na poe Hookaa Auhau ole o ka Mahele Eha a me na Apana, oia hoi na Waiwai Paa, Waiwai Lewa, Kaa, Lio me Kaa-ki-kane, i na Waiwai Lewa e ae i na Apana, Lio me na 1895, me ka Kakaunooia. C. H. DICKEY, Assessor 2nd Division.

District of Koloa.

Apana o Koloa.

1 Matsumoto & Kumihiwa	2 42
2 Matchinoshi	2 70
3 Kauahi	1 60

District of Lihue.

Apana o Lihue.

1 Abigaila (w)	3 75
2 Hao (w)	2 70
3 Spalding, H G	2 70
4 Mailehuna	3 25
5 Kahaolenui	2 70
6 Manoki	1 60
7 Ferreira, Franc	1 60

District of Kawaihau.

Apana o Kawaihau.

(Unknown owners)	
1 R P 4644, L O A 6645	1 05
2 R P 4644, L C A 4591	1 05

District of Hanalei.

Apana o Hanalei.

1 Dominis, Mrs J O	132 50
2 Ah Wana, Est of	1 71
3 Kainapau, Mrs G K	3 14
4 Sin Moi Kee Co	31 85
5 Maunahuihui	1 05

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct list of the Delinquent Taxes and Taxpayers for the Fourth Taxation Division.

(Signed) J. K. FARLEY, Assessor 4th Division.

Ke hoike nei au no keia maluna ae, oia ka papa inoa pololet o ka poe Auhau i Hookaa ole, a me ka poe ku i ka Auhau o ka Mahele Auhau Eha. (Kakaunooia) J. K. FARLEY, Lunahelu Mahele Eha.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'd., Honolulu, H. I.

IMPORTERS AND

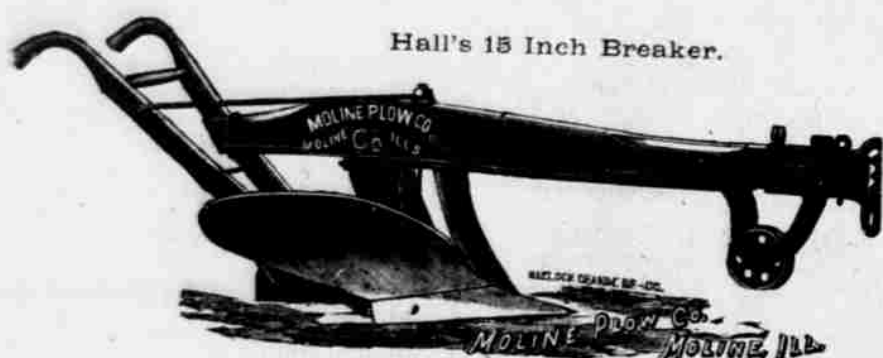
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All kinds of Engineers and Mill Supplies



TROPIC OIL

Has had a wonderful run this year on many of the plantations. Both the Cylinder and Engine Oils are of the Highest Grade, and many who tried a sample have re-ordered a number of times, and say it is the best oil they ever used.

THE ALUMINUM CANE KNIFE

We have introduced this year, and it has given such PERFECT SATISFACTION that we have been out several times. We have them in stock now and expect a fresh supply soon, so will not be out again.

The PERKINS' WINDMILL



IS ONE of the best known in the United States, and although it has been introduced here but a few months ago, quite a number of them are in use and giving good satisfaction. Anyone wishing to put up a mill, should write for a catalogue and prices, as we claim that this mill will give better satisfaction and run easier than any of the wind mills in use here. We have galvanized steel and wooden mills, also steel towers.

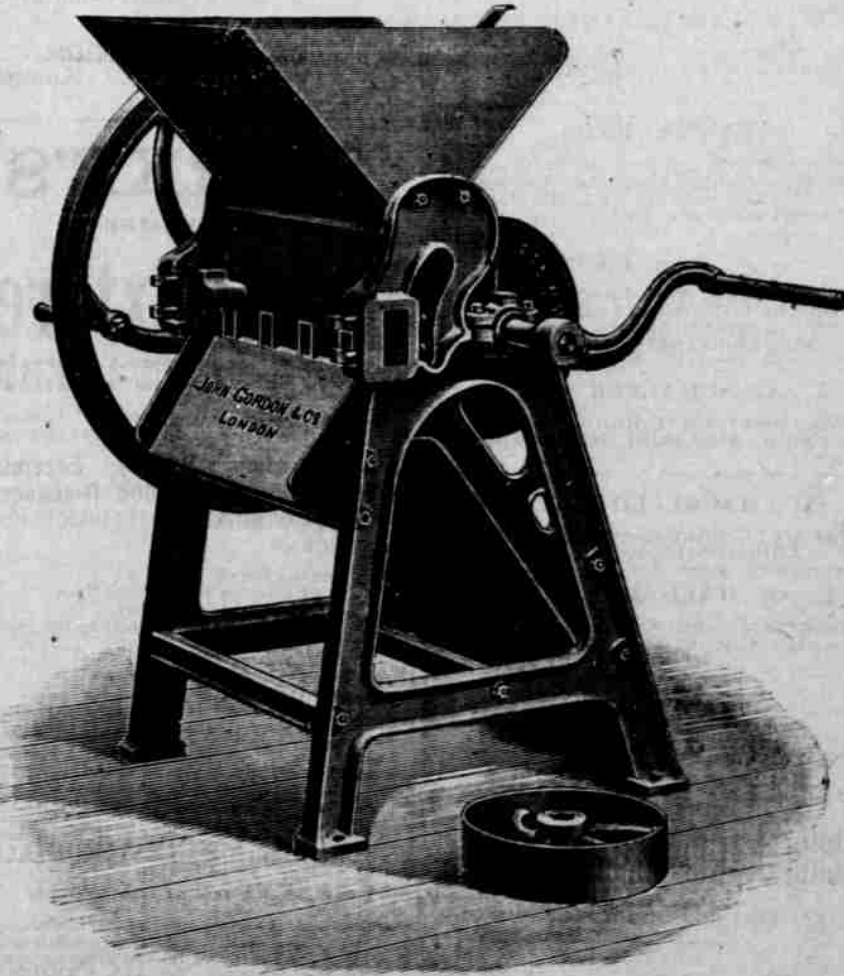
We keep also Goulds' lifting and wind mill pumps, and can give prices on any size or kind of pump made by the Goulds Manuf'g Co., for which we are agents here.



Coffee Machinery

We keep also, and have on hand Gordon's Disc Coffee Hullers and Smout's Peelers.

We have also CHEAP PLANTATION BELLS.



WE run a Salt Farm and evaporate our own Salt from the Pacific Ocean at the Kakaako Salt Works. On hand also Rock Salt from Liverpool, for Ranch use. Our stock of Ship Chandlery is unsurpassed, and of the best quality. We keep Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Carbolium and Carbolinium, also PAINTS of every kind; Brushes of all kinds. We have also the Largest Stock of Manila and Sisal Rope to be found here, and Wire Rope, both Iron and Steel, of all sizes, up to 4 inches.



We are agents for the Waukegan Barbed Wire, also all kinds of Galvanized Fence Wire and other wires made by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. We have sold many tons of their wire, and have had the galvanized fence wires tested, and find that the No. 5 wire has a tensile strength of 2840 pounds. The No. 4, 3148 pounds. Persons who have had this wire want no other kind, and are willing to pay a higher price for it. Besides the articles mentioned above we keep a thousand other useful things. Gunpowder of all kinds, Blasting and Giant Powder, and the best stock of Guns and Ammunition to be found in the country.

WE HAVE a fine stock of BICYCLES on hand, the Stearns, Columbia, Rambler, Hartford and Pierce. Everyone knows that there are no better wheels made than these, and as we are selling so many of them we are justified in recommending them as First Class Wheels.

BUY ONLY THE BEST!



All orders from town or country, filled with care and promptness.

E. O. HALL & SON,
Corner Fort and King Streets,
HONOLULU, - - - H. I.

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 35.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1755.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Per year, Foreign 5.00
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WILLIAM C. PARKE.
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Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Attends all Courts of the Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

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Grocery and Feed Store. Corner King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

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Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sails, and Building Materials, all kinds.

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Machinery of every description made to order.

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO.
DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Music Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument.
Yours very faithfully,
EDWARD SCHAEFER,
Musician Concert Company.

J. W. BERGSTROM,
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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES
Carriages, Sulfreys and Hacks at all hours.
TELEPHONE 190.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Mokuaweoweo's Crater Sending Out Fire.

PARTIES VISITING THE SUMMIT.

No Returns Yet—Several Shocks of Earthquake Felt—Probably of an Overflow—Weather in Vicinity of the Outbreak Cold.

KAU (Hawaii), April 27, 1896.—Mauna Loa is at present in the same position as it was three and a half years ago. At times from the appearance of the reflection we think there must be a flow in the crater.

The fire seems to be in the same position as it was three and a half years ago. At times from the appearance of the reflection we think there must be a flow in the crater.

The reflection is brighter than it was three and a half years ago, and it is lasting longer. Then it was only three nights! now it is nearly a week, with the prospect of more.

Mrs. John C. Searle and W. J. Yates are in Kona, where they went to be present with their mother, Mrs. Yates, during her last illness. After a lingering sickness Mrs. Yates died at her home, Friday night at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Yates was an old resident of Kona, having resided here nearly forty years. She leaves behind to mourn their loss one son, W. J. Yates, deputy sheriff of Kau, and three daughters, Mrs. J. C. Searle, Mrs. Wassman and Mrs. Ackerman. She was well known and well liked by all who knew her.

A short time ago a Japanese shot himself accidentally, the bullet penetrating his abdomen. Dr. Capron was called, and in order to find the bullet he had to open the cavity. This is the second operation of the kind which he has performed within the last two years, both cases terminating successfully.

Mr. Walter Dollaway, manager of the Half-Way House, is himself again after a trying attack of gout, which kept him confined to the house for several weeks.

Dr. Derby of Honolulu is making a professional visit to the district.

Notices have been sent out for a meeting of the Kau Conservative Club for the purpose of sending a committee of three to wait on Madame Pele with a petition to run a lava flow out so as to make a breakwater, thereby saving the Government a big expenditure in improving the Kau harbor. You will notice the club is more considerate to the Government than the Hilo club.

Following is an extract of a letter received from Kapapala Ranch by the W. G. Hall yesterday:

"We had five or six shakes about 1:30 Tuesday morning, April 21st. None of these were very severe, but the reflection was seen down at Pahala about 4 o'clock or earlier, so that the fire must have started soon after the cessation of the earthquakes. The reflection visible every night is grand, and is greater than any witnessed in the last twelve years. On the way from Kapapala to Pahala, at about 4 o'clock Thursday morning, April 23d, a glorious view of Mauna Loa was afforded. The morning was cold and crisp, not a cloud in the sky until the sun began to rise. Then the effect was wonderful. The sun tinted all the heavens with pink and yellow and then this brilliant reflection over Mauna Loa beyond the purple of the hills made a marvelously grand and inspiring scene."

A party of eight or ten, consisting of Messrs. Wakefield, Daniel Logan of the Bulletin, F. S. Dodge, D. Howard Hitchcock, Peter Lee and others, started from Kapapala Ranch for the crater of Mokuaweoweo yesterday morning, with Julian Monsarrat as guide.

The latest news from Hawaii is to the effect that there have been no earthquakes on the island since Tuesday morning, April 21st, the time of the beginning of the outbreak.

There will be an important meeting of the medical profession, irrespective of members of the Medical Association or Government officers, at the office of Dr. Myers, Masonic Temple, Alakea street, at 8 o'clock on the evening of May 2d. All physicians in the city are requested to be present.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WILL RECEIVE PENSION

Bill Providing for Kaiulani Signed by President.

TWO THOUSAND PER YEAR.

Notification Will Probably go Today. No Conditions With the Allowance. Now Traveling in Europe With Her Father—She May Return Here.

The salaries and pay roll appropriation bill has been signed by the President, and the Monowai will carry away a letter to Kaiulani containing the information that the Government of Hawaii had appropriated, for her separate use, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

The appropriation was without conditions, and the money is subject to her order, to be drawn monthly or quarterly as she may elect.

The likeness shown is made from her latest photograph, which was kindly loaned the Advertiser by Theo. H. Davies, who, until the young lady came of age, was her guardian in England. Compared with some pictures seen here, the young lady has grown taller, but the rather sad expression remains the same.

The photograph shows her to be tall and slender. She is now making a tour of Europe with her father, A. S. Claghorn, and when that comes to an end she will probably return to her friends in England and remain until such time as she may wish to visit her island home, where a beautiful residence at Waikiki awaits her.

The appropriation for her allowance was made without serious objection from the members of either the Senate or the House. The only question was regarding her fealty to the Republic, and if there was any doubt about that it was swept aside by the letters from Mr. Davies which appeared exclusively in this paper a few weeks ago.

A PROFESSOR TO RETURN.
Government Position Accepted by Former Punahou Teacher.

Prof. A. B. Lyons, formerly instructor in chemistry at Oahu College, has accepted the position of Government geographer made vacant by the promotion of George Stratemeyer to port surveyor.

Prof. Lyons resigned from the college, together with other teachers there, about a year ago, and left almost immediately with his family for their old home in Michigan. As he was a resident of the Islands a number of years prior to his departure, it is like giving the position to a habitué to appoint the Professor.

Willie Love is one of the force of gentlemanly salesmen in the Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

AND THE BAND PLAYS ON

Expenses of the Military Cut by the Minister.

NO MORE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Colonel McLean's Salary is Reduced. Schaefer is Made Adjutant—Evanson Will be a Sergeant—No More Clothing Allowance for Privates.

When the control of the military forces of the Republic was placed in the hands of the Minister of Foreign Affairs it was expected that the expenses

of the military would be materially cut.

Among the officers, according to a non-com, the feeling was one of disgust combined with a forced desire to grin and bear it. He understood that the pay of Colonel McLean would be reduced \$25 per month, that Captains Good and Zeigler would try and get along on \$15 per month less than they have been getting, and that first lieutenants would cut down their expenses \$12 per month in order to meet a corresponding reduction in their salaries.

As to second lieutenants, they were not in it; that is, their positions were to be wiped out all together, and that one of them, possibly Schaefer, would be appointed adjutant in place of Adjutant Broome, absent on leave, and Evanson would once more become a sergeant.

The consensus of opinion of the men between decks seemed to be that the cut was a sure thing.

Yesterday the feeling had changed and whatever dissatisfaction had been felt on Wednesday disappeared, the men realizing that their position, even with the reduction of the clothing allowance, was better than that of soldiers in the United States.

Colonel McLean was seen at the Pacific Club last night, and when asked regarding the rumor, said it would have to continue a rumor so far as he was concerned. He had nothing for the press, and would not have until the matter was made official at 9 o'clock this morning. The Colonel felt that if he said anything about the proposed reduction the Cabinet might consider him out of order, and the first thing he knew he would be called up—or down.

From another individual it was learned that the expenses at military headquarters, including salary of \$225 to Colonel McLean, had been reduced to \$742 per month, and the salary of officers and privates of Companies E and F amount to approximately \$3,746 per month, making a total expense of \$4,488 per month. The total appropriation for the military is \$133,000 for the period. At the present rate of expense the amount expended during two years would be \$107,712, leaving a surplus in this one fund of \$25,288.

LEGISLATIVE JUNKET.

Rep. Hanuna Discovers a Mare's Nest.

EIGHTEEN MINUTES IN SENATE.

Committee Appointed to Visit the Leper Settlement—Objections to New Fire Limit Causes Discussions—Minister Smith Introduces a Curfew Bill.

Fifty-fourth Day.

TUESDAY, April 28.

The usual preliminaries and reading of minutes. Senator McCandless absent.

Senator Wilcox reported for the Health Committee on the petition of 327 Chinese residents of Honolulu, praying that a piece of land be granted by the Government for the purpose of a hospital for aged and infirm Chinese. The committee reported favorably and introduced a bill which passed first reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Lyman announced his intention to introduce a bill providing for an electric street railway in the town of Hilo, on the island of Hawaii.

Under suspension of rules Minister Damon announced his intention to introduce a bill relating to the Post-office, and bearing especially upon the stamping of letters between the islands. Bill passed second reading and was referred to the Printing Committee.

Third reading of House Bill No. 23, relating to legacies, bequests and inheritances, announced on the order of the day. Passed unanimously.

Senator Rice granted a week's leave of absence.

Senate adjourned at 10:18 a. m.

House of Representatives.
A communication from the Senate notifying Representatives that the bill relating to estrays had passed third reading in that body was read.

Rep. Winston, from the Committee on Commerce, recommended striking out all of Section 1, in Senate Bill No. 25, relating to fire limits.

Rep. Hanuna offered a resolution asking that a committee of five be appointed from the Legislature to visit the leper settlement and see how things are going on there.

Rep. Bond wanted the views of other members. He was not aware that anything at the settlement needed investigation.

Rep. Kamaoaha said petitions had been presented from persons who wanted to take the Goto treatment, and these petitions had been referred to the Sanitary Committee. He thought it advisable that they go up and see to the needs of the people. Questions have arisen regarding treatment of patients by Government physicians, and the reply from the President of the Board of Health has always been that medicines are provided but Hawaiians do not go to them. In a previous Legislature complaints were read and a committee of thirteen was appointed, and I was one of the number. We found some of the complaints just, and I believe we had them rectified. A committee of nine should be appointed now to go up with the Board of Health on the next visit and adjourn the House until they return.

Rep. Rycroft said he had heard of only one petition, and if there is anything wrong the Board of Health will investigate it. There are eminent men going up there occasionally, and the Catholic priests and sisters there who would not permit wrongs to go on without reporting them.

Rep. Kamaoaha—The Legislature appropriates large sums of money to be spent at the settlement, and we have only the words of the Board of Health as to the proper expenditure of the funds.

Rep. Rycroft—If I had any idea that those people, isolated as they are, were being ill-treated, I would be the last person to object to any measures for their relief. As to the bath houses, which the honorable members says are needed, bring in a bill for their relief and let them be established if they are necessary.

Rep. Hanuna—Besides the petitions I have received private letters to the effect that the improvements which the Board of Health says are being made are not. I am informed that medicated baths are allowed one class at the station, while others less fortunate are refused them. The Attorney-General thought it would be a good thing for us to investigate the affairs at the Insane Asylum, and we did so and found everything all right. He wants scrutiny; he should not refuse to sanction the appointment of a committee to visit the settlement—say a Saturday night and return Sunday night, and no time would be lost.

Rep. Rycroft—The honorable member suggested going with the Board of Health and now he wants to go on a Saturday night.

Rep. Hanuna—The Board of Health could arrange to leave on a Saturday night, so that the talk about waste of time is nonsense.

Rep. Bond—The President of the Board of Health is present, and I think it best that he be informed that a reso-



EX PRINCESS KAIULANI.
Sketched by H. Roberts, of the Advertiser, from Her Latest Photograph.

tion has been presented asking that a committee be appointed to visit the settlement.

Minister Smith—I am in favor of a committee of the Legislature going up.

Rep. Rycroft—The Board of Health cannot refuse a committee.

Minister Smith—Who has the floor? The committee could go up with the next regular visit of the Board of Health, and I am in favor of the Legislature investigating every public institution in the Government. I think I invited a committee to visit the Insane Asylum and prison, and I would be glad to have a committee to investigate the affairs at the settlement. The conditions there are peculiar; it is a Government or a city of itself, and the Board of Health has arbitrary powers—almost equal to martial law, although it might not go so far. It would be no more than right for the members to see that those rights are not abused.

Rep. Rycroft—but he would move the matter be considered later. Motion lost.

Rep. Hanuana's motion to appoint a committee of five carried.

Minister Smith—Under suspension of the rules I wish to give notice of intention to introduce a bill to regulate the hours during which children be permitted on the streets. Following is the text of the Act:

Section 1. Any child under 15 years of age who, except in case of necessity, shall go and remain on any public street or highway after 9 o'clock in the evening and before 4 o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 or by imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Section 2. Any parent or guardian having the care, custody and control of a child under 15 years of age who, except in case of necessity, shall knowingly and voluntarily suffer or permit such child to go and remain on any public street or highway after 9 o'clock in the evening and before 4 o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 or by imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Under the same suspension of rules the Attorney-General gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to prevent injuring, distorting and deforming the feet of female children under the age of 18 years.

Under the same suspension Rep. Kamaooha gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the increase in the number of nobles and representatives from the different islands.

Under the same suspension Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act entitled "An Act to define the procedure in action of condemnation under the right of eminent domain. The Minister added that several bills had been submitted to him to draft, some of them very lengthy, but his department had no money to pay for the translation of them.

Rep. Winston—if bills have merit the House will pay for the translation.

The proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution of Hawaii to read: "Each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title."

Minister Cooper moved that the bill pass its final reading.

After the Clerk began calling the names of members, Minister Smith interrupted, and Minister Cooper proposed an amendment inserting the words "Title of Laws" after 63 in the bill. Carried.

Bill No. 25, relating to fire limits, was taken up with report of committee recommending the elimination of all of Section 1 of the bill.

Minister Smith—The fire limit has been extended from time to time, and as the city grows it will still further be extended. Each time it has been extended there have been complaints of hardship to people owning property within the limits. But the members must remember that the law does not compel the erection of fire-proof buildings where other buildings now stand, but if improvements are made the buildings shall be made fire-proof. Like the opening of streets and other improvements where the purse is touched, complaints arise. The Government does not intend to inflict hardships on any one. The people must yield to the public welfare. A man may have a cesspool on his premises that is injurious to the health of his family or his neighbors, and while he may be satisfied to take the risk and not have it cleaned, he must yield to the pressure and do that which is for the health of every one, even though it be an expense.

Rep. Winston—I would like to ask who is interested in this change. I have been around as one of the committee, and found no one who wanted the change made.

Minister Smith—I do not wish to imply that any member is interested in the property now taken into the limit; the Senate committee found several persons interested. A mistake was made in the Senate amendment. In the section of the city which includes King street to the streams there is a series of buildings which invite fire, and a fire in one building means extending to others in the block. It may not come for ten years; it may come tomorrow, and to protect everyone the bill should pass.

Rep. Rycroft—I am very much of the opinion of the Attorney-General, so far as buildings on the site of the old fish market are concerned. I understand the Government will expend a great deal of money in building walls there, and if poor people own that land and cannot afford expensive fire proof buildings they can lease the land and receive the revenue.

Rep. Winston—It is not the value of the land, but the cost of erecting new buildings. Land has decreased in value 50 per cent. in that section since the removal of the fishmarket.

Rep. Rycroft—Very well! When the Government makes its wharf improvements there, and I believe that is the only direction in which wharfs may be built, the value of the land will increase in proportion.

Rep. Winston—It means a freeze-out. I am not influenced by personal interests at all. If my property burns down I have money to rebuild.

Rep. Rycroft—I was not referring to you, as I was not aware that you had any property there. I am strongly in favor of including as an amendment over by the old fishmarket, and I think Rep. Kamaooha will withdraw his motion to adopt the report of the committee after he considers it.

Minister Smith moved that Section 1 pass as in the bill.

Rep. Bond said the need was not exactly clear to him. Believed in improvements, but thought the sections might be a hardship on a poor man. If his building should burn tomorrow, and he had no money to build, what would he do?

Minister Smith—The Representative must remember that the man's neighbors must have fire-proof buildings, and his property would enhance in value. Is it right to block improvements in a district because it should inflict a hardship on one man?

On motion of Rep. Kamaooha at noon consideration was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning.

Speaker Naone said report of Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 1 was all that remained for consideration, and a discussion arose as to the right to take up the report after it had left the House. On motion of Rep. Rycroft the report was taken from the table and adopted.

Adjourned.

Fifty-fifth Day.

Wednesday, April 29.

The first item of interest in the Senate Wednesday was a communication from the House, stating that the conference report on the Appropriation bill had been accepted, thus making the bill complete to place before the President.

Senator Holstein offered a petition for a new school district and school house at Keauhou, Hawaii. Referred to Education Committee.

The Committee on Passed Bills reported the bills relating to inheritance and to estrays placed before the President.

Senator Schmidt made the following request to the Minister of the Interior: "Please state the amount of dividends which have been paid by each incorporated sugar company during the years from 1889 to 1895, inclusive."

Senator Holstein introduced a bill to amend Sections 54 and 55 of the Constitution, in order to increase the membership of the Senate from fifteen to eighteen. The amendment gives Hawaii two more Senators and Kauai one more. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Waterhouse gave notice of a bill for the relief of Liliuokalani Ulu-kou of Kauai.

Senator McCandless introduced the following resolution:

"That the Special Committee on the Bond Act be reappointed, authorized and directed to bring in a refunding bill for not more than \$3,155,000 to take up the present outstanding bonds amounting to \$3,005,300. The new bonds to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to allow a discount of 3 per cent. and a commission of 2 per cent."

Senator Brown held that the resolution should undergo some change, as it was possible that the amount named would not be enough.

Senator Baldwin approved the general principle of the resolution, but it should allow the committee some leeway. If the resolution were accepted, Senator McCandless would do better to have a lawyer draw up his bill, and thus save the committee unnecessary work.

Let the Senator place a little wider limit in the matter of interest. Senator McCandless said he was only trying to get the sense of the Senate. He would agree to 5 per cent. if the committee said so, but thought 4 per cent. was enough.

At this juncture Senator Brown announced that the resolution was out of order on account of the constitutional provision that such bills can be brought in only by the Executive.

Senator McCandless withdrew his resolution, with the understanding that it would be presented in a modified form on Thursday.

The Printing Committee reported copies of Senate bill No. 34, relating to fisheries.

The Committee on Public Lands reported as follows on House bill No. 9, relating to widening Honolulu streets:

"We are satisfied that the proposed improvements are needed and should be carried out when the state of the finances will allow; but it is the opinion of your committee that the more urgent needs of the outer districts for roads and other necessary improvements should be attended to before the provisions of this Act are carried out."

The report was taken up later with the bill, which passed second reading, and was put on the order of the day Thursday for third reading.

Senate bill No. 34, on fisheries, was read the second time by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Holstein moved to take Senate bill No. 2, creating a port of entry at Kealahou, from the table. A rising vote showed nine to two in favor of the motion. President Wilder declared it carried.

A discussion arose as to whether the two-thirds vote required in this instance meant two-thirds of the members of the Senate or two-thirds of those present. The President held that the motion was carried, and Senator Brown appeared from the decision of the chair.

On motion of Senator Hocking the vote on the appeal was deferred to Thursday.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced the passage in third reading of House Bill No. 23, relating to legacies, bequests, etc.

Rep. Bond reported for the Finance Committee as follows:

"Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred an Act to appropriate additional money for the purpose of

defraying expenses of the Legislature, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report as follows:

"We find that for the fifty-two days of the session to the 27th of this month, the Senate has expended the sum of \$7,012 and the House \$5,320.

"At this rate, provided the Legislature continues in session for no more than the remaining thirty-eight days allowed by the Constitution, there will be required the further sum of \$9,021, or a total of \$21,353. The sum originally appropriated was \$15,000, showing a further requirement of \$6,353, on a rough estimate, to which must be added the expense of printing a number of departmental reports and various other matters.

"Your committee recommend the bill pass."

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that House Bills Nos. 22 and 23 had been presented to the President for consideration.

Rep. Winston reported as follows for the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses:

"Your Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 12, have had the same under consideration and recommend that it pass subject to the following alterations and amendments:

"Section 16. Strike out the whole of the section and add new sections, 'Sec. 16, Sec. 16A, and 'Sec. 16B,' as follows:

Agency Business.

"Agency Business.—Section 16. The annual fee for carrying on an agency business shall be \$50.

Definition.

"Definition.—The term 'agency business,' for the purpose of this Act, shall mean the acting in pursuance of an established business or with intent to carry on such business as a means of livelihood as the agent for another or others for a commission, salary or other compensation; and shall include the buying, selling, leasing or renting of real estate or any interest therein for another, or negotiating a loan to or from another for a commission or other compensation.

Stock and Share Business.

"Stock and Share Business.—Section 16A. The annual fee for carrying on a stock and share business shall be \$100.

Definition.

"Definition.—The term 'stock and share business' shall mean the buying or selling of corporation stocks or shares for a commission or other compensation or reward.

Loan Business.

"Loan Business.—Section 16B. The annual fee for carrying on a loan business shall be \$250.

Definition.

"Definition.—The term 'loan business' for the purpose of this Act shall mean the receiving or taking of money of another and the lending or advancing the same to another or others, charging a higher rate of interest than is allowed to the depositor; or the loaning by any person of his own money or the moneys of another as a regular business or means of livelihood or as a branch of a regular business.

Awa.

"Awa.—Section 24. Add to this section 'except for exportation.'

Banking.

"Banking.—Section 35. In line 2 strike out '\$750' and insert '\$1,000.'

Barbers.

"Barbers.—Section 37. Strike out this section entirely.

Billiards.

"Billiards.—Section 38. In line 3 strike out '\$25' and insert '\$15.'

"Section 50. Strike out the words in the first line 'to butcher and sell or.' Reduce the fee to \$20 for Honolulu and \$10 for all other places.

"Add a new section as follows:

"Section 50A. The annual fee for a license to butcher or slaughter and sell beef shall be \$300 for Honolulu and \$50 for all other places.

"Section 51, line 1. Strike out the word 'such' and add after the word 'licenses' to butcher or slaughter and sell beef. Strike out the following:

"Line 10. '1. The sex of the animals.'

"Line 11. '2. The age of the animals as near as can be ascertained.'

"Line 14. '4. The principal color or colors of the animal.'

"Line 17. '6. The ear mark or marks or other artificial marks on the animal.'

"Line 19. '7. The date when the animal was sold to him.' Change the numbers of the remaining subdivisions.

Pork Butcher.

"Section 53, line 1. Strike out the words 'to butcher and sell or.' Reduce the fee for Honolulu from \$40 to \$20, and from \$20 to \$10 for all other places, and add a new section, as follows:

"Section 53A. The annual fee for a license to slaughter and sell pork shall be \$100 for a license for the district of Honolulu, and \$25 for all other places.

"Section 55, line 3. Strike out \$50 and insert \$25.

"Section 72, line 2. Strike out the words 'twenty dollars' and insert 'one dollar.'

"Section 73. Strike out the word 'hotel.' Add new section.

"Section 73A. The annual fee for a license to keep a hotel or a house for providing board and lodging shall be one hundred dollars.

"Section 76. Add after the word 'hotel,' in line 2, 'house for board and lodging.'

"Section 79, line 5. Strike out the word 'over' and insert the words 'and over' after the word 'annum,' in the same line. At the end of the section add 'or where the applicant for the license has not previously held a merchandise license the fee shall be computed on the gross sales he expects to make during the succeeding twelve months.'

Milk.

"Section 84. Strike out words 'carry on the business of dairying or selling' and substitute the word 'sell.' Reduce fee to six dollars per annum.

"Section 87. Strike out whole of this section.

"Section 88, line 6. Strike out 'notary public or as' and increase fee for

Honolulu from \$10 to \$50. Add new paragraph. The annual fee for a license shall be \$50 for First Judicial Circuit, and for each other Circuit \$20.

"Section 89, line 2, strike out seventy-five and insert fifteen.

"Section 101. Strike out whole section.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.

"Section 102. Reduce fee from \$50 for Honolulu to \$20 for Honolulu."

Rep. Hanuana presented a petition from residents of Kamaooha, on Nuuanu stream, asking that something be done for them in the matter of continuing the work already begun by the Government. As matters stood now, the work had been stopped and the waters from the late rains dammed up, overflowing the property in the vicinity.

Rep. Kamaooha recommended a temporary appropriation of \$2,000. He had been to see the Superintendent of Public Works and had found him in favor of such action. The work had been discontinued on account of the lack of funds. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Kamaooha presented another petition, this one from Ke Au Hou, in the district of Kona, Hawaii, asking that an English school be established at that place. As matters stood, some forty-five children were forced to walk a long distance over lava in order to get to school. There was at present a large stone building in Ke Au Hou which could be used for a school building. A teacher was the only requirement. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Minister Damon introduced a bill prohibiting the deforming, maiming or injuring the feet of girls under 18 years of age, by means of binding. Passed first reading and referred to the Printing Committee.

Speaker Naone announced the following select committee to visit the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai: Reps. Kamaooha, Hanuana, Winston, Haia and Bond.

Senate Bill No. 25, relating to fire limits, was taken up.

Rep. Kamaooha was in favor of delaying consideration of the bill until the arrival of certain absent members. They should be given a chance to express their thoughts.

Rep. Hanuana said that the time for the close of the legislative proceedings was fast approaching. The House could not afford to waste any more time. It was not the place of the bills to wait on the Representatives—it was their place to wait on the bills.

A substitute section sent in by the Superintendent of Public Works was handed in (not introduced) by Rep. Winston.

Rep. Robertson said that in case the substitute section was introduced by Mr. Rowell it was clearly out of order.

Rep. Bond said that there might be some good points in the substitute section, and asked that it be read, whereupon Rep. Winston handed to him the type-written copy of the same.

Rep. Bond did not want it, and the game of "button, button—who's got the button?" was begun. Rep. McBryde shouldering the responsibility of proposing the substitute.

After reading the same, Attorney General Smith suggested that the introducer should have read his substitute section before introducing it, since by the provisions of the same the fire limits were still further narrowed.

Rep. McBryde removed his objectionable piece of paper.

Rep. Kamaooha was in favor of postponing consideration of the bill in order to get more light on the subject.

Rep. Bond favored referring the matter back again to the committee.

Section 1 passed as in the bill. Section 2 passed with amendments. The bill passed second reading. Ordered typewritten and read third time on Saturday.

Senate Bill No. 33, providing money for additional expenses of the Legislature, passed third reading, with Rep. Winston voting against it.

Rep. Winston moved that consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, be postponed until Thursday. Carried.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Robertson announced his intention to introduce a bill amending Chapter 68 of the Judiciary Act, relating to appeals.

House adjourned at 11:50 a. m.

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tion has been presented asking that a committee be appointed to visit the settlement.

Minister Smith—I am in favor of a committee of the Legislature going up.

Rep. Rycroft—The Board of Health cannot refuse a committee.

Minister Smith—Who has the floor? The committee could go up with the next regular visit of the Board of Health, and I am in favor of the Legislature investigating every public institution in the Government. I think I invited a committee to visit the Insane Asylum and prison, and I would be glad to have a committee to investigate the affairs at the settlement. The conditions there are peculiar. It is a Government or a city of itself, and the Board of Health has arbitrary powers—almost equal to martial law, although it might not go so far. It would be no more than right for the members to see that those rights are not abused.

Rep. Rycroft thought the visit might be a good thing, but he would move the matter be considered later. Motion lost.

Rep. Hanuana's motion to appoint a committee of five carried.

Minister Smith—Under suspension of the rules I wish to give notice of intention to introduce a bill to regulate the hours during which children be permitted on the streets. Following is the text of the Act:

Section 1. Any child under 15 years of age who, except in case of necessity, shall go and remain on any public street or highway after 9 o'clock in the evening and before 4 o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 or by imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Section 2. Any parent or guardian having the care, custody and control of a child under 15 years of age who, except in case of necessity, shall knowingly and voluntarily suffer or permit such child to go and remain on any public street or highway after 9 o'clock in the evening and before 4 o'clock in the morning, unaccompanied by an adult person, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5 or by imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Under the same suspension of rules the Attorney-General gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to prevent injuring, distorting and deforming the feet of female children under the age of 18 years.

Under the same suspension Rep. Kamaooha gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the increase in the number of nobles and representatives from the different islands.

Under the same suspension Minister Cooper gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act entitled "An Act to define the procedure in action of condemnation under the right of eminent domain. The Minister added that several bills had been submitted to him to draft, some of them very lengthy, but his department had no money to pay for the translation of them.

Rep. Winston—If bills have merit the House will pay for the translation.

The proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution of Hawaii to read: "Each law shall embrace but one subject, which shall be expressed in its title."

Minister Cooper moved that the bill pass its final reading.

After the Clerk began calling the names of members, Minister Smith interrupted, and Minister Cooper proposed an amendment inserting the words "Title of Laws" after 63 in the bill. Carried.

Bill as amended passed.

Bill No. 25, relating to fire limits, was taken up with report of committee recommending the elimination of all of Section 1 of the bill.

Minister Smith—The fire limit has been extended from time to time, and as the city grows it will still be further extended. Each time it has been extended there have been complaints of hardship to people owning property within the limits. But the members must remember that the law does not compel the erection of fire-proof buildings where other buildings now stand, but if improvements are made the buildings shall be made fire-proof. Like the opening of streets and other improvements where the purse is touched, complaints arise. The Government does not intend to inflict hardships on any one. The people must yield to the public welfare. A man may have a cesspool on his premises that is injurious to the health of his family or his neighbors, and while he may be satisfied to take the risk and not have it cleaned, he must yield to the pressure and do that which is for the health of every one, even though it be an expense.

Rep. Winston—I would like to ask who is interested in this change. I have been around as one of the committee, and found no one who wanted the change made.

Minister Smith—I do not wish to imply that any member is interested in the property now taken into the limit; the Senate committee found several persons interested. A mistake was made in the Senate amendment. In the section of the city which includes King street to the streams there is a series of buildings which invite fire, and a fire in one building means extending to others in the block. It may not come for ten years; it may come tomorrow, and to protect everyone the bill should pass.

Rep. Rycroft—I am very much of the opinion of the Attorney-General, so far as buildings on the site of the old fish market are concerned. I understand the Government will expend a great deal of money in building walls there, and if poor people own that land and cannot afford expensive fire proof buildings they can lease the land and receive the revenue.

Rep. Winston—It is not the value of the land, but the cost of erecting new buildings. Land has decreased in value 50 per cent. in that section since the removal of the fishmarket.

Rep. Rycroft—Very well! When the Government makes its wharf improvements there, and I believe that is the only direction in which wharves may be built, the value of the land will increase in proportion.

Rep. Winston—It means a freeze-out. I am not influenced by personal interests at all. If my property burns down I have money to rebuild.

Rep. Rycroft—I was not referring to you, as I was not aware that you had any property there. I am strongly in favor of including as an amendment over by the old fishmarket, and I think Rep. Kamaooha will withdraw his motion to adopt the report of the committee after he considers it.

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Rep. Kamaooha was in favor of delaying consideration of the bill until the arrival of certain absent members. They should be given a chance to express their thoughts.

Rep. Hanuana said that the time for the close of the legislative proceedings was fast approaching. The House could not afford to waste any more time. It was not the place of the bills to wait on the Representatives—it was their place to wait on the bills.

A substitute section sent in by the Superintendent of Public Works was handed in (not introduced) by Rep. Winston.

Rep. Robertson said that in case the substitute section was introduced by Mr. Rowell it was clearly out of order.

Rep. Bond said that there might be some good points in the substitute section, and asked that it be read, whereupon Rep. Winston handed to him the type-written copy of the same.

Rep. Bond did not want it, and the game of "button, button—who's got the button?" was begun. Rep. McBryde shouldering the responsibility of proposing the substitute.

After reading the same, Attorney General Smith suggested that the introducer should have read his substitute section before introducing it, since by the provisions of the same the fire limits were still further narrowed.

Rep. McBryde removed his objectionable piece of paper.

Rep. Kamaooha was in favor of postponing consideration of the bill in order to get more light on the subject.

Rep. Bond favored referring the matter back again to the committee.

Section 1 passed as in the bill. Section 2 passed with amendments. The bill passed second reading. Ordered typewritten and read third time on Saturday.

Senate Bill No. 33, providing money for additional expenses of the Legislature, passed third reading, with Rep. Winston voting against it.

Rep. Winston moved that consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, be postponed until Thursday. Carried.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Robertson announced his intention to introduce a bill amending Chapter 83 of the Judiciary Act, relating to appeals. House adjourned at 11:50 a. m.

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For prices and then come around and look at the articles quoted. It will surprise you to see how these goods can be sold for the money. It's simply because we are manufacturers and buy only from manufacturers.

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Rockers - - - - \$7.50.

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These tables are a folding, take

apart and easy adjustable table

that when not in use take up little

of any space; the board is made to

it sleeves, etc., etc.

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See the words "Thos. Powell, Blackfriars Road,

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IS IT HENRY CLAY, BOCK & CO., LA AFRICANA, VERA CRUZ, OWL, or MANILA Cigar he Smokes?

It was bought of

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Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes and Smokers' Articles.



In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

WONG LEONG, CHING SUI, YIM QUON, SAM SING WAI COMPANY, KANEHOE RANCH COMPANY, Limited, KAULA (W) and KALIKO KELLY (W) v. W. G. IRWIN.

before JUDD, C.J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

In proceedings by lower proprietors to enjoin an upper proprietor from diverting water from various streams in an ahupuaa, held:

- 1) That the evidence is sufficient to show that the defendant does not divert more water than he is entitled by prescription to use on his uncultivated taro lands.
- 2) That, since all the streams from which defendant is entitled to take water for these lands unite before leaving his lands, it is immaterial to the lower proprietors from which of the streams the water is diverted.
- 3) That under the circumstances the plaintiffs have no rights in the seepage water from defendant's taro lands.
- 4) That the water might lawfully be diverted from one ahupuaa to another ahupuaa.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

The defendant holds in fee or under lease, with the exception of certain kuleanas and perhaps certain konohiki taro lands, the various lands comprised in the great basin or amphitheater that forms the upper or southerly portion of the Ahupuaa of Kailua, in the District of Koolau, on the northeastern or windward side of the island of Oahu. On these lands many small streams take their rise and, augmented by springs along their courses and uniting at various points with each other, all finally become one large stream at a point near the center of the lower or northerly boundary of this basin. Thence the stream, further increased along its course by other springs as well as by other small streams from other portions of the Ahupuaa of Kailua, flows northerly through this Ahupuaa along some of plaintiffs' taro and rice lands, which it irrigates, and their two rice mills, which it runs, and empties into a large pond, known as Kawainui, from which the water flows easterly through other rice and taro lands of the plaintiffs, and then, joined by the stream from Kaelepu pond, also in this Ahupuaa, flows northerly and empties into the ocean.

The defendant recently constructed an aqueduct consisting of ditches and flumes, extending several miles from west to east across the upper portion of some of the lands held by him (Maunawili, Ainoi and Makawao), and a tunnel through the ridge which separates the Ahupuaa of Kailua from the adjoining Ahupuaa of Waimanalo, and by means thereof diverts, whenever needed, a portion of the water which formerly flowed in five of the small streams on these lands from points at or near their sources (the springs known as Kapikunaka and Kailili in Maunawili, Kapunoi and Kupe in Makawao, and the Ainoi spring), and conducts this water into Waimanalo, where it is used to irrigate the cane lands of the Waimanalo Sugar Company.

The plaintiffs brought suit before the Water Commissioner of Koolau to enjoin the defendant from thus diverting this water, and the case comes here on their appeal from the refusal of the Commissioner to enjoin such diversion.

The defense mainly relied upon is that no more water is diverted than the defendant is entitled by prescription to use upon his now uncultivated taro lands in Kailua, and that the diversion is not injurious to the plaintiffs.

It appears from the maps (Exhibits A, B, D, E, F, H) and title deeds on file, and the testimony of Mr. Wall, the surveyor, that the defendant owns in fee 55.70 acres of taro land now under cultivation, namely, 7.67 acres in Puukaea, 7.49 in Makawao, 6.99 in the westerly half of Ainoi, 20.21 in Maunawili, 10.63 in Kailua, and 2.71 in lands below the Maunawili Ranch house.

Unfortunately the conditions are such as to render it practically impossible to ascertain by measurement the quantity of water to which the defendant is entitled as owner of these taro lands. Hence recourse was had to the testimony of witnesses as to the relative and actual amounts of water required by cane and taro respectively in other parts of these islands.

Witnesses acquainted with the relative amounts of water required by cane and taro on neighboring lands, and who had transferred water from taro to cane lands, testified that taro requires from three to ten times as much water as cane, the difference in the ratio depending upon whether the taro land is tamped or not, and upon whether it is entitled to a constant or only a periodic supply of water, as well as upon differences of soil, temperature, wind, rainfall and other conditions. Taking the ratio least favorable to the defendant, the water appurtenant to his 55.70 acres of uncultivated taro land should be sufficient for three times that area of cane land, or 167.10 acres.

Again, witnesses familiar with taro cultivation testified that taro requires from eight to twelve inches of water a week; and witnesses familiar with cane cultivation testified that cane requires about three inches of water at a time, three or four times a month. Taking also from these figures those least favorable to the defendant, that is, three inches of water a week for cane and eight for taro, substantially the same result is obtained—that taro requires about three times as much water as cane.

Mr. Chalmers, the manager of the Waimanalo sugar plantation, testified that the water diverted would irrigate from 100 to 125 acres of cane. If so, the water diverted is, according to the above estimates, somewhat less in amount than the defendant is entitled to use upon his uncultivated taro lands. But this testimony is not altogether satisfactory.

The water diverted is not confined to any particular tract of land, but is used indiscriminately with other water upon various fields, and it appears from other testimony of the same witness that far more than 25 acres (perhaps 300 acres) of land is now cultivated in cane because of this accession to the water supply, which would not otherwise be cultivated. The explanation of his testimony as a whole would seem to be that in dry seasons, or if there were but little rain throughout the year, the water diverted would properly irrigate from 100 to 125 acres of cane, but that, perhaps chiefly on account of the abundance of rain in that district, more cane land can be cultivated there than in most other districts with a given amount of water for irrigation, because during a large part of the year but little irrigation (about twice a month) is required, and a comparatively small amount of water can sustain the cane without serious loss through the short dry season, although it could not properly irrigate the same area throughout the year.

Let us, therefore, consider another and more definite and more satisfactory line of investigation. Although the water sufficient for the taro land cannot be measured, that which is diverted can be and has been measured. At a time when the water was high, six inches deep in the flume, Mr. Boyd, a surveyor, found a flow of 1,462,485 gallons in twenty-four hours. Mr. Chalmers testified that it varied from a million to a million and a half gallons a day. The maximum amount, 1,500,000 gallons a day, would cover about 128 acres of cane land three inches deep once a week. This tends to confirm Mr. Chalmers' testimony as to the area that could be properly irrigated with the diverted water if the land depended wholly or chiefly on irrigation. This quantity of water would also cover 55.70 acres of taro land a little less than seven inches deep once a week, that is, seven-eighths of the minimum depth testified to as required by taro lands in various localities and under various conditions.

The particular circumstances in this case would seem to strengthen rather than weaken the force of the conclusions arrived at by the foregoing methods of estimation. It was shown that, by prescriptive right, the taro lands in question need not be tamped and are entitled to a constant flow of water; that such lands require and are entitled to considerably more water than lands that must be tamped and that have water at stated periods only; that the porosity of the soil and prevalence of winds in this part of Kailua are such as to indicate that the loss of water by seepage and evaporation is probably not less there than in most other parts of these islands; that the cane lands at Waimanalo do not require more water than other cane lands which require irrigation; in fact, that cane is irrigated at Waimanalo only about once in two weeks, while in many places it is irrigated oftener—in some places once a week. This is due no doubt chiefly to the fact that Waimanalo is on the windward side of the island, where the rainfall is greater than on the leeward sides of the islands, where irrigation is more frequent. Yet for this reason the taro lands also would require less water by way of irrigation than would be required by similar lands in more arid localities. But the greater the rainfall the less proportionally would be the amount of water required by way of irrigation in the case of cane lands than in the case of taro lands, because of the smaller area of taro land requiring a given amount of water or the greater amount of water required for a given area.

All things considered, therefore, and giving the plaintiffs the benefit of uncertainties, we are of the opinion that the defendant does not divert more water than he is entitled to use upon his uncultivated taro lands.

It is further contended for the plaintiffs that it is unlawful for the defendant to divert, as he now does, from five streams on three lands, the quantity of water that he is entitled to from a larger number of streams on a larger number of lands. But, since all the streams in question unite before leaving his lands, and all the plaintiffs' lands entitled to water are situated below his lands, it is immaterial to them from what stream or streams the water is diverted.

It is also contended that the natural drainage from the taro lands is down the valley, and that by the diversion the plaintiffs are deprived of the seepage that would otherwise reappear at lower points in springs. The topography of Kailua is such that surface water would naturally flow from defendant's towards plaintiffs' lands, but it is entirely uncertain what direction the water would take after leaving the surface. It is not shown that the seepage in defendant's taro lands would take the course of surface waters, or, if it should, that it would reappear in the lower springs, much less that it would flow underground in known and well-defined channels. Subterranean waters, to be the subject of rights, must, like surface waters, in general flow in known and well-defined channels. Gould on Waters, 2d Ed. Secs. 280, 281, citing Davis v. Afong, 5 Haw. 216, and numerous other cases. Nor could a prescriptive right be acquired to mere drainage water under these circumstances whether on the surface or underground. Peck v. Bailey, 8 Haw. 658. At most this would be only a case of *dominium obsequie injuria*.

Finally, it is contended that the water cannot be lawfully transferred from one ahupuaa to another—either by common law or by ancient Hawaiian usage. So far as the argument rests upon the common law, it is based on the doctrine of riparian rights which has no application to the rights now in question, which are prescriptive. Riparian rights are natural rights, depending on the ownership of land situated on the bank (ripa) of a stream. Except for certain natural and ordinary purposes, the rights of one proprietor are not in general superior to those of another. The rights of all for purposes of irrigation or other so-called extraordinary purposes are based on the principle of equality and are correlative and

interdependent. Each may take only such an amount of water as is reasonable under all the circumstances. If one takes more than this amount under a claim of right, although no damage might for the time being be caused thereby to the others, because they do not choose to exercise their full rights, yet it would be an injury (*injuria sine damno*) for which they could maintain an action, because otherwise the wrongful user might by long continuance ripen into a right. When once it has thus ripened into a right, it becomes a superior and absolute right, no longer depending upon the location of the land upon the banks of the stream or upon the corresponding rights of others. It may then be utilized in any manner, in any place, for any purpose, so long as no injury is caused thereby to others. The case is somewhat analogous to that of joint tenants of a tract of land. Each may use the common property to a reasonable extent, all things considered, but if one exceeds his rights, as for instance by occupying one portion adversely, the others might well complain even though they should not care to occupy the land themselves, for the time being, for the adverse occupancy might ripen into a right. If once it should thus ripen into a right, it would become a superior, exclusive and absolute right, and the occupier might then use his portion in any way he might please, so long as he did not interfere with the rights of the others in the remaining portion. For their rights in the portion occupied by him would be extinguished. In such case the other proprietors would have no more concern with his rights in his portion than outside third parties would have.

So far as the argument rests upon Hawaiian usage it is based on the statement that such transfers were not made in ancient times. But this is quite different from a statement that such transfers could not be made. So far as they were not made, it was no doubt in most instances because there was no occasion or means for making them, as there is now, with the changed conditions of population and society, the diversification and extension of agricultural industries and the possession of capital and engineering skill and appliances. But we do not know as a fact that such transfers were never made in ancient times. We do know that in some instances, there were several ahupuaas in the same natural water system, all receiving water from the same stream. In this very case several of the defendant's lands are ahupuaas, if the testimony of plaintiffs' witnesses is correct, and yet all belong to the same water system. This is true also of the Kaula water system at Lahaina, Maui, and in the case of Pioneer Mill v. Kumulihili, 10 Haw. —, this Court held that, although by ancient custom each of the numerous ahupuaas in that system was entitled by prescription to water only once in eleven days, yet that the water might be transferred by a kuleana holder in one ahupuaa on his water day to a kuleana on a different ahupuaa which had a different water day, provided the rights of others were not injuriously affected thereby. There is no difference in principle between a transfer from one place to another in the same ahupuaa and a transfer from one ahupuaa to another.

In view of the foregoing it will be unnecessary to consider the question of the application of the doctrine of riparian rights to the conditions existing in Kailua, or in these islands generally, or the interesting arguments and evidence adduced in this case on the supposition that the Court might find it necessary to pass upon this question.

A decree will be signed in accordance with these views, all costs to be divided.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiffs, Wong Leong, Ching Sui, Yim Quon and Sam Sing Wai Company.

C. Brown for plaintiffs, Kanehoe Ranch Company, Limited, Kaula and Kaliko Kelly.

W. A. Kinney for defendant.

Honolulu, April 25, 1896.

Board of Health Meeting.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Emerson, Day, Wayson, and Messrs. Reynolds, Brown, Keliipo, Lansing and Meyer of the leper settlement.

Under the Act to mitigate, Dr. Monsarrat's report showed eighty-four examinations.

Inspector Keliipo's report showed 50,000 fish examined for the week ending April 27th.

A proposition for a cemetery at Kahauiki was reported on. Matter referred to Agent Reynolds.

A communication was received from a physician of the city telling of the death of a woman from malpractice at the hands of a Chinese physician.

Regulations for the Pauahi and Baldwin homes, at the leper settlement for girls and boys respectively, were adopted with amendments.

Board went into executive session at 5 p. m.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, liveryman and merchant of Goheen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and the use of one bottle completely cured him." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-poli Stone which does not receive into its pores the filth and germs it extracts and which is always the same, no matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is consistent with efficacy. A too rapid filtering does not wholly remove impurities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

Fifth—The jars being made either of stoneware or porcelain insures water being kept pure and uncontaminated after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who desire an efficient yet low-priced filter, and the finest porcelain, decorated to suit, enables the SUCCESS to accommodate itself to the wants of all in the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

Since introducing the Success Filter, we have sold a large number of them, and they give perfect satisfaction.

This cut shows a sectional view of the

STONEWARE FILTER,

Styles 1 and 2.

Set up, ready for use. There are two crocks, each of four gallons capacity—an upper one holding the Filter Block as shown, and a lower one, which can be used as a water cooler, if desired. The block is four inches in diameter by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Jar. Block can be lifted off tube, cleaned and replaced in two minutes, and with no trouble at all. Water passes from outside of block, through the walls into the hollow chamber, and from thence, by means of the Drip Tube, into the lower receptacle.

STYLE 1.

Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and lower jar, each of four gallons capacity. Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadruple capacity).

STYLE 2.

Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of

E. O. HALL & SON,

AGENTS.

Ask for
SWEET MOMENTS
AT ANY TIME
TRADE MARK
CIGARETTES
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Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at

the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the

seas at the most reasonable rates and on

the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

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Capital of the company and reserve,

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North German Fire Insurance Company

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Capital of the company and reserve,

reinsurances 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

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above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

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etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and

Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

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\$2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and

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respect of each other.

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Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - MAY 1, 1896.

It is to be hoped that there will be no obstacles placed in the pathway of Minister Smith's "curfew" bill that was introduced in the House on Tuesday. The evil influences with which children may come in contact during the evening hours may not be as bad as in some cities, but they are certainly bad enough to require strict attention. With little or no restraint at home, to allow many children now seen on the street at late hours of the night, to wander about at their own sweet will, is simply to educate the boys and girls as hoodlums. There can be no better time to nip this evil in the bud.

Before the legislative solons go home they should pass a law against foot-binding that will protect the children of the country who are now liable to be subjected to this barbarous form of torture. The Supreme Court has passed judgment upon the present law in such a manner as to make it practically inoperative. It is useless to discuss the action of the Court. The thing to do now is to pass a law that will leave no possible loopholes, and that the highest Court of the land will support. Having obtained a position as a civilized community, we cannot afford to go on record as being unable to pass a law that will stamp out a relic of imported barbarism.

Yes, it is about time the question of refunding be taken up, and taken up in real good earnest, as there seems every likelihood that it will be. It is useless to blow hot and cold on the matter. The "big eight" started to shelve it, and had almost succeeded, but after a night's deliberation they thought better of their action. Far from the integrity of the Minister of Finance being questioned, we happen to know that this string was played upon very freely. A number of people could not see, and there were those who did not want them to see, that Mr. Damon, as Minister of Finance, could propose a measure and not look to assisting his own bank in the matter. Very few people can understand disinterested public action. Evidently some of the "big eight" could not.

It is one thing to find fault with a bill and find flaws in it, and a totally different thing to kill that bill without arguing out the different points in it. The Senate undoubtedly has a right to formulate its own ideas, but then it should formulate them and not run a Malay "amuck," killing everything in sight and a little more. If the Senators were dissatisfied with the details of Minister Damon's bill, they should have amended them. They did nothing of the kind; they adopted the policy of "laissez faire" and appear quite prepared to saddle the country with a six per cent. loan for an indefinite period—so long as the bonds pay the six per cent. We do not always approve of Mr. Damon's financial methods, and when such is the case we do not hesitate and shall not hesitate to say so. But we do think that in this case Mr. Damon rose to the occasion like a financier. The trouble has been that he had a majority incapable of appreciating his effort in the Senate. In the House a different story will be told.

A recent number of the New York Herald has a letter from Mr. John S. Brooks, advocating that on January 1, 1900, a new division of time should be made and that the year be divided into thirteen months. Mr. Brooks' plan has much to commend it, but the world is so conservative in matters of this kind that it is very unlikely that any serious attention will be given to the scheme. By the proposed change the first twelve months would have four weeks or exactly 28 days each, and the thirteenth month would have 29 days and 30 days in each leap year. This would make the days of the week throughout a year fall on the same day. Supposing January 1 was a Monday, every Monday would be the 1st, 8th, 15th and 22d; every Tuesday the 2d, 9th, 16th and 23d throughout the year. By this means many calculations, like interest, dates of maturing notes, and so forth, would be much simplified. Of course it would interfere with the birthdays and dates of the present generation, but there can be no doubt of the simplicity of the scheme. Mr. Brooks says: "Would not the gain counterbalance the bother to the present generation, for the gain would be permanent and the objections trifling or imaginary?" The idea is recommended to our scientific friends.

PREPARING THE CENSUS.

There is much that the country should be able to learn from the census which will probably be taken at the end of this year. The legislature has not

been especially liberal in the matter of granting funds. The census of 1890 had an appropriation of \$12,000, and there was expended upon it \$10,047.68. The population is much larger today than it was in 1890, and the mere enumerating will be more costly. But a census is not merely enumerating. It should give the nationality and religion of the population. It should state whether they are married or single, the number of children in families, the number of illegitimate children, and so forth.

The number and material of houses should be known, and their uses, as whether they are dwellings, barns, shops, factories, schools, churches or otherwise. Then again, the number and size in acres of house lots, pastures, farms, ranches and plantations should be tabulated, together with the kind of crops and their weights or measures.

The animals of the Islands should be inquired into, what number of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, dogs, etc., the number of dairy cattle and the yield of milk and butter. With \$12,000 as an outside limit, we doubt if many of these questions will be propounded. For the office of Superintendent a man is wanted who takes a thorough interest in the subject.

SALARY DRAFTS.

A very annoying regulation has been made by the Post Office by which Postmasters are forbidden to cash the drafts of the employees of the Government. This works considerable hardship and even pecuniary loss upon quite a number, and especially upon the school teachers. There are over 200 of these scattered about the Islands, and in many places, if the post office will not cash the draft, and the teacher has no bank account, he or she has to send the draft down to Honolulu and have the salary sent through the money order office, minus the post office fees, which is equivalent to a deduction of one per cent. on the salary. This loss falls chiefly upon those teachers who have small salaries. Those who have large salaries usually have bank accounts, and their salaries are collected in Honolulu by the bank collectors; but those who have small salaries and have to use every cent that they earn in order to live are taxed one per cent. on their money, which is a manifest injustice.

We understand that the order to stop taking teachers' or any Government salary drafts was issued because on one occasion a man who had had his salary garnished collected his whole salary through the postmaster. This was certainly a dishonest proceeding, but because one man did something that was wrong, is it any reason why the whole mass of Government employees should be punished? Moreover, it does not look well for one branch of the Government to refuse the drafts of another department. It tends to make people shy of Government drafts, and store keepers don't care to cash them. Thus the poorly paid really suffer a great injustice.

WHERE THE NIGGER IS.

The public is rapidly understanding what Mr. Damon's funding bill means. Many people thought that there was a nigger in the fence, but since the matter has been ventilated the public see that the nigger is not in the fence of the Minister of Finance, but that he is quietly sitting in very different quarters. What the Minister asked for was leave to go ahead. It seems likely that he will get it. But there must not be too hard and fast a rule laid down. A Minister must have some latitude, or you might as well have a wooden man as a thinking, active-minded individual.

Members of the Senate seem to think that offers for the loan will come before the loan is authorized. In this they are very much mistaken. The offers will come after the loan is authorized. Does any one imagine that the world is breaking its neck to lend Hawaii money? By no means. When we are good and ready, our Minister of Finance can go to the money market of the world and state what he wants. Properly authorized, those who deal in such things will listen to him. Unauthorized by a vote of the Legislature, the same people will say it is hardly worth our while to make any answer. You may cool your heels in Threadneedle street until they begin to freeze unless you have something definite to go upon.

Senator McCandless' plan of tying down the Minister to a four per cent. interest, three per cent. discount and two per cent. commission sounds very well, but we would like to know if the Senator would guarantee the success of his measure, if he was put in charge of negotiating it. "Put yourself in his place is a good saying. Will Senator McCandless change places with the Minister of Finance and guarantee us as good a plan as the Minister of Finance has proposed?"

It seems as if the great eight of the Senate, after making a dead onslaught on the funding bill, have found on consideration that other people think deeply, and that a hasty, slap-dash method with our finances is by no means what the country wants. There are evidences that the heaven is beginning to work.

Give the Minister of Finance a chance and he may—we do not say he will—make a success.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The question of a great European war is a live question. Most of those who have given the matter thought put the date of it for 1897, but it is just as likely to be precipitated in the coming summer. Should war break out it would involve, in all probability, the six great nations of Europe and populations amounting to 324,000,000. Between them there are about 74,000,000 men able to bear arms, and the combined war vessels afloat aggregate over 2,000,000 of tons. The Russian army on a peace footing numbers 1,140,000 men, and on a war footing 5,780,000, costing \$160,000,000 annually. France has a peace footing of 560,000 men, a war footing of 3,700,000, and pays \$61,000,000 a year. Germany has 580,000 on a peace footing and 3,708,000 on a war footing, the cost being \$130,000,000 annually. Great Britain, as a land force, is nowhere against such huge masses of men, having a peace footing of 138,410 men and a war footing of 1,039,760. In naval strength, however, Great Britain is far ahead. She has afloat 612,280 tons of armored vessels, while Russia and France together can only put afloat 461,764 tons of similar vessels. However, both Russia and France are busy building ships which will be ready in 1897, when their combined fleet, it is calculated, will be 30 per cent larger than that of England. Hence it is that 1897 is chosen for the date of the great conflict.

It will be a question of Teutonic or Slav and Latin ascendancy, and will involve the continuance or the collapse of the British Empire.

The result of the naval war at the present moment would mean the ascendancy of Great Britain, but it would by no means be so certain in 1897. What kind of fighting it would be at sea we have had just a few tastes of in the Chinese and Japanese war during the fight of the Yolo, but it would really be a far more awful affair, for the nations engaged would be far superior as fighting people, while the weight of metal hurled will be incomparably greater.

Archibald Forbes, who certainly has great experience, says that in the first great land battles of the future there will be upwards of 1,000,000 men in the field, and the end of the fight will leave some hundreds of thousands of men dead and dying.

The great question under such circumstances will be how to handle the wounded. It is evident that after such destruction it will be almost impossible to attend to them. This the Germans have recognized. In that army reserve ammunition trains will precede the ambulances, and the Red Cross societies are never to be allowed to do duty on the battle field.

Smokeless powder will prove a new factor, and will render quick firing guns and rifles infinitely more destructive. The overwhelming smoke of a battle field has saved many lives; now that is gone, there will be no merciful cloud to shield the soldier.

It is truly appalling to contemplate what may be. One thing is certain, however, we are on the verge of the greatest struggle of modern times.

THAT LABOR COMMISSION.

Isn't it about time to hear something about that Labor Commission? We would suggest that some enterprising legislator endeavor to find out where this department of the Government has gone to. At the special legislative session there was presented a series of reports upon the conditions of labor in the country, and the Labor Commission of five members went out of service by virtue of an Act creating a regular Commission to consist of three members. After weeks and months of waiting, the country finds itself discussing the labor problems, but the discussion is quite as rambling and void of results as it ever was. When the first Commission was engaged in the task of investigation it was urged by some that their work would amount to nothing; that the thing would die out before any practical results were obtained; that the money spent by Mr. Armstrong and his colleagues was wasted.

While this paper is not prepared to admit the justice of any one of these statements, it is certain that a great deal of the work of these men will be of no practical or theoretical use if the Commission proposed by an Act passed by the Legislature never makes its appearance. It is only by keeping constantly at it, by getting together facts and figures, by a constant study of the present situation and the possible developments that any Labor Commission ever amounts to anything. It has been stated that men notably well fitted to serve upon such a commission refuse to accept appointments. This is a most unsavory reflection upon the supposedly public-spirited citizen, and we trust that those approached will think twice before they give a flat refusal. Must it

be said of the Republic of Hawaii that three representative men cannot be found who will give a portion of their time to the investigation of the labor problems? Perish the thought! But it looks as if there might be some reason in the statement.

If the Commission can be organized so as to work in conjunction with the superintendent of the census, there can be obtained at comparatively small expense a large amount of valuable information that has never been placed properly before the country. The people of Hawaii are prone to follow the methods of the old chiefs in handing legends down to posterity from mouth to mouth. They know in a general way of what has been done in this or that industry, but there never has been—and never will be, if we keep on at the present rate—a continuous, methodical study of the situation and a comparison with the conditions in other countries where the problems are somewhat similar to those that must be faced here. One thing is certain, the country will never gain anything by drifting along in the old ruts and allowing those wrestling with labor problems to take care of themselves.

THE PORTUGUESE PETITION.

Notwithstanding the long session of the special committee on the Portuguese petition, just what the Portuguese leaders are driving at is still somewhat of a mystery. At the meeting Wednesday afternoon the tax system was first brought up for discussion. So far as we are able to learn, the Portuguese are no more unfortunate in this matter than any other nationality. The Legislature is now at work on the tax law, and we sincerely hope that when the measure comes out of the legislative mill it will provide for a better equalization of the tax burdens of the country.

After all that has been said and done, it seems as if the labor question is the plum that sticks in the crop of our Portuguese brethren. They want something done, but they are sadly weak in not having formulated any definite theory as to just what should be done and how the Government should set to work to accomplish it. They are dealing in generalities, and they may continue to deal in generalities forever and always be in the same position as at present.

It is safe to say that the fondest hope of our Portuguese population will be realized when Asiatic immigration is reduced to a minimum. A good proportion of the foreign and native population will agree with the Portuguese on this proposition. But how is this state of affairs to be brought about? The statement is made that the registration law will ferret out enough idlers to supply the demands of the plantations. That is a beautiful generality, and as is generally the case, does not solve the problem. There is just as much to substantiate a counter statement that the registration law will not accomplish this. Such arguments simply follow out the line of the Wednesday afternoon meeting—talking all the afternoon and winding up just where the thing started from.

Mr. Vivas said he didn't want figures, he wanted reasons. He ought to realize, however, that it is only by getting at facts and figures that a basis for sound reasoning is established. The principal trouble is that the Portuguese leaders have begun their work at the big end of the horn. They are beginning at the top to get at the foundation; they want to put on the cap stone before the corner stone is laid. This is not an unusual mistake by any means. We would therefore suggest that the Portuguese formulate some definite plan whereby their scheme can be carried out. If the square of the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle is equal to the sum of the square of the other two sides there must be some way to prove it. The Portuguese should have something more tangible than general statements back of their conclusions. When they get their arguments focused upon a sound practical policy they will have a backing that will satisfy the most enthusiastic member of the colony.

CUT IN THE MILITARY.

The cut to be made in the military expenses of the Government is simply an extension of the economical policy inaugurated and vigorously urged by Minister Cooper. It is an evidence of good business administration and a further demonstration of the increasing stability of the political conditions of the country. This move, besides adding to Minister Damon's contemplated surplus, will steal the thunder of a select few who have indulged in wild vapors to the effect that the Executive is running the military and police departments to see how much public money can be expended.

Of course the individuals directly affected by this curtailment of expenses will not be particularly pleased with the results, but they, as citizens of the Republic, should feel gratified that the peaceful condition of the community

enables the Government to save money in this department, which means the expenditure of larger sums in forwarding public improvements and developing the industrial resources of the country. It is the hope of every public-spirited citizen that the time will come when the military will be represented by a corporal's guard that can be maintained at an expense of a few thousand a year. Even with the clothing allowance withdrawn, the salaries of the members of the Hawaiian army are a good bit higher than those of Uncle Sam's fighting force.

Although Colonel McLean is touched by the reduction, he may feel a certain amount of personal satisfaction in that he is responsible for the good discipline and increased effectiveness of the fighting force. A hundred men well disciplined can do more and better work when called into action than five times that number who have received only a smattering of military training.

A saving of over \$25,000 having been made before all the appropriation bills have passed, it may dawn upon some of our public economists that the amounts called for by the Minister of Foreign Affairs are entirely too large, and consequently a cut should be made in the amount of money placed at his disposal. They should not forget, however, that it is a good business policy to be prepared for an emergency. The Executive is feeling its way toward a reduction of the armed force in a business-like manner, and there can be no doubt that money will be saved at every point possible; but it should be remembered that a reserve fund to draw upon in case of urgent necessity is also an important item of sound, business-like administration.

PROGRESSIVE-INCOME TAX.

Whatever comes from Mr. Davies' pen on financial matters is worthy of careful consideration, whether one agrees with him or not. When Mr. Davies has something to say he says it, and his reasoning is clear, from his point of view. With Mr. Winston's bill Mr. Davies agrees in the main and disagrees in regard to details. We doubt if the idea of taxing betterments will cause any more friction in the future than in the past. However, Mr. Davies' point is well taken and will have due weight when the bill comes up for discussion. The idea of basing the calculations upon an average of three years' income of plantations is also practical and will avoid great fluctuations.

With Mr. Davies' views on a progressive income tax we cannot agree. In former times anything that was a reform measure was usually quickly squelched by saying that it was heretical. At the present time when it is desired to deny anything the bugaboo of socialism is brought on and flourished. If a progressive tax is socialistic, for it was in use in Athens under Solon, and Solon was every whit as great a man as Gladstone. Of Solon's plan of progressive taxation it has been said by Montesquieu: "The tax was just, although it was not proportional. If it did not follow the proportion of goods, it did follow the proportion of needs. It was judged that each had equal physical necessities and that those necessities ought not to be taxed; that the useful comes next, and that it ought to be taxed, but less than what was superfluous; and lastly, that the greatness of the tax on the superfluity should repress the superfluity." This is an able argument for a progressive income tax; it contains no grain of socialism, as Mr. Davies uses the word, but it contains an able statement of what should be one of the fundamental precepts of a perfect State.

As for the many taxing the few, the burden of proof is all the other way. It has ever been the many, that is, the poor, who have paid their full share, while the few, that is, the very rich, have not paid their full share. Even Mr. Davies himself will not claim that on the large sums he has been fortunate in making in this country he or any other equally wealthy man has paid the proper quota of taxes. We do not mean that he or others have shirked their taxes, but that the laws were so framed that he and they could legally avoid them. The few have taxed the many through all the ages of time.

Professor Sumner says: "Taxation tends to diffuse itself, but on the line of least resistance. Now, the line of least resistance is found among the poor, the line of great resistance among the rich. Proportional taxation is always found to be regressive taxation; in other words, the power of resistance on the part of wealth is so great that it never pays its fair share. . . . In no place in the United States are the wealthy properly assessed."

Mr. Davies quoted English precedent against progressive taxation; but if memory serves us the legacy duties of England are progressive, and the measure came, we believe, from the Liberal party.

As to the expression, "You cannot tax absentees," that is a bare statement. In

the Colonies of Australia they can and do. It is a perfectly logical position for a community to take. They say to the man who chooses to spend his money abroad, by all means do so, but as you take so much wealth away from us, we intend to tax you heavily. Stay here, spend your wealth here and you are doing us all some good, directly or indirectly. But spend your \$200,000 or so in Paris or London and we certainly don't benefit by it, either directly or indirectly.

The troubles of Ireland today are mainly to be traced to the absentees, and we may feel assured that the troubles of Hawaii will some day be traced to a similar source, unless we make it costly enough for our absentees to decide to stay at home, take part in the burdens of the State and manfully come forward to help to guide its policy.

The remarks of Dr. Rodgers upon the census of 1896 will attract more than ordinary interest, coming as they do from one who is thoroughly acquainted with the practical difficulties which have to be overcome in obtaining a census of Hawaii that will give something more than the total number of people in the country and their nationality. As a purely business proposition, the census soon to be taken should go beyond the narrow routine limits that have characterized the statistical records of former years. The man selected as the superintendent of the census should be one capable of mapping out a broad policy, and one thoroughly acquainted with the conditions and necessities of the country. Finally, the Government should not be parsimonious in dealing out funds in order that the work may be complete in every detail.

SLANDER AND MEDICAL ETHICS.

A trial has recently been concluded in London which has caused a large amount of interest and has resulted in an award of \$60,000, the largest damages ever given in an English court of law in a case for libel and slander. The parties to the suit were Mrs. Arthur Kitson, plaintiff, and Dr. Playfair, one of the leading West End physicians, defendant. It will be of interest to remember that Dr. Playfair visited the Islands some three or four years ago. Dr. Playfair's wife is a sister-in-law to the plaintiff.

In 1892, says the Argonaut, from which we extract the story, Mrs. Kitson came from Australia, leaving her husband in Port Darwin. Fourteen months after her arrival she became so ill that her physician called in Dr. Playfair, who is an obstetric specialist. She was examined and operated upon. As the result of the operation Dr. Playfair considered that she had been an unfaithful wife, and as such denounced her to Mrs. Playfair. Her brother-in-law, Sir James Kitson, in consequence, withdrew an allowance of £500 which he had paid her, and she was socially ostracised. On the case being tried, Dr. Skinner, also an able specialist, gave testimony in favor of Mrs. Kitson. But the case, after all, did not hinge upon Mrs. Kitson's guilt, though incidentally she was cleared, but rested upon medical ethics.

A number of prominent physicians testified that it was entirely within the discretion of the twenty thousand medical gentlemen in England to reveal professional secrets if they deemed it a duty for the protection of wife and family. Justice Hawkins, in reviewing the testimony, said that if such was the professional view of medical ethics, it was necessary for people to be very careful in selecting their medical men. He went further in commenting upon the case, and said that though in this case the physician only believed the patient to be unchaste; yet even if he knew his patient was unchaste there were other courses open to him, if he wished to protect his family, than that of betraying her to the world.

The verdict of the jury was unanimous, and it has been unanimously endorsed by the press, in spite of the fact that Dr. Playfair is one of the most eminent men in his profession, and that he has a high social position. The outcome of the case shows that physicians should not babble, even to their wives. A doctor is not to be a moral censor, and he must keep not only his suspicions, but the absolute certainty, about his patient to himself, as closely as does the priest the secrets of the confessional.

A very handsome and fine-toned Kroeger upright piano was placed in the Pacific Club yesterday. It was purchased from the local agent, J. W. Bergstrom. There are many excellent musicians among the members of the club, and it is almost a wonder they have not had a piano before this. In the future there is no doubt that smoking concerts will be inaugurated.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

SUGAR CORPORATIONS.

Senator Schmidt Wants Dividends Taxed.

DAMAGES AND BETTERMENTS.

Rep. Bond on the Subject of Refunding—That School House at Keahou. More Parts of Entry Wanted—Extending Honolulu Streets, Etc.

Fifty-sixth Day.

THURSDAY, April 30.

After the usual preliminaries, Minister King's answer to Senator Schmidt's query concerning the dividends of the sugar corporations was received.

The Committee on Passed Bills announced that the appropriation bill for salaries and pay rolls and the bill appropriating an additional \$10,000 for legislative expenses had been placed before the President for signature.

Senator Schmidt reported a bill to tax the dividends of sugar corporations in order to obtain money to be used by the Executive for immigration purposes. Senator Brown moved an amendment to Rule 48, so that a two-thirds vote of all members of the Senate will be required to take up measures previously tabled.

Senator Holstein gave notice of a bill relating to Honolulu as a port of entry. Senator Lyman gave notice of a bill to authorize the use of the water in Wailuku river by the Hilo Electric Light Company.

Senator McCandless introduced his funding bill resolution, which declares that it is the sense of the Senate that the Executive prepare a bill for funding the public loan on the terms previously named. By general consent, action on the resolution was deferred to Monday next.

Senator Brown withdrew his appeal from the decision of the chair, and on his motion the bill making Kailua a port of entry was deferred until other bills framed on this matter came before the Senate.

Under order of the day, House bill No. 6, providing for the extension of Honolulu streets, came up for third reading. Senator McCandless moved to amend Section 1 by inserting the words "provided that the amount of damages does not exceed the betterment in the opening of any such street extension." The amendment was carried by a vote of 7 to 4. The bill as amended passed the third reading by the following vote: Ayes—Kauahane, Baldwin, Holstein, Hocking, Horner, Northrup, McCandless, Lyman—8.

Noes—Brown, Wright and Waterhouse—3.

House bill No. 9, on the width of certain Honolulu streets, passed the final reading.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Lyman, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the petition for a road from Makeua to Kula, and recommending that the Executive prepare a bill to provide for the improvement. The report was adopted and the Senate adjourned at the usual hour.

House of Representatives.

House called to order with Reps. Rycroft, McBryde, Cluney and Richards absent.

A communication from the Senate announced the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee on Senate Bill No. 1, relating to salaries and payrolls.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Education on the petition from Keahou, Hawaii, praying for an English school at that place, as follows:

"We find on inquiry of the Board of Education that a school was opened in Keahou about three years ago, and has been run as a preparatory school for the one at Pahoehoe, which is about two miles distant."

"The understanding with the teacher was that when the number of attending pupils should decrease below ten, the school should be closed. It was accordingly ordered by the Inspector General on his last tour of inspection, to be closed by the end of March last, the number of pupils having fallen to eight."

"Your committee recommend that the matter be referred to the Board of Education to reopen an English school in Keahou, whenever in their judgment the circumstances shall warrant their so doing."

Rep. Kamaooha recommended referring the report back to the committee for further consideration.

Rep. Bond objected to this, saying that the committee had recommended referring the petition to the Board of Education. They had done their best in the matter.

Report of the committee adopted.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that Senate Bill No. 1, relating to salaries and payrolls, and Senate Bill No. 33, relating to additional appropriations, had been handed the President for his consideration.

Rep. Kamaooha reported for the Judiciary Committee on the Act relating to the promotion of fencing, recommending that the same be amended by the insertion of the words "with the approval of the Executive Council." Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Winston reported for the Committee on Commerce, to whom had been referred Senate Bill No. 28, relating to patents.

Minister Smith announced the intention of the Minister of the Interior to introduce a bill relating to public works, squares and pleasure grounds.

Rep. Bond propounded the following questions to the Minister of Finance: "First—What is the amount of bonded debt held abroad?"

"Second—What is the amount of bonded debt held at home?"

"Third—Since the floating of a loan abroad is always attended with a considerable expense, and the selling of bonds within this country is attended with little or no expense, cannot the Government well afford to pay a higher rate of interest for a home loan than for a foreign?"

"Fourth—Taking into consideration the period of time for which the bonds would run, what do you consider would probably be the highest additional rate of interest that the home bonds could bear above the rate on bonds sold abroad?"

"In other words, how much higher than the foreign rate of interest could the home rate be, without making the actual percentage of expense on the home loan, higher than that on the foreign loan?"

"Fifth—What objection would there be, if any, to the passing of two separate loan Acts, one for the issuance of bonds to be sold abroad, and the other at a higher rate of interest, for sale at home?"

"Sixth—In case the present debt should be funded, would it not be unjust to the home holders of bonds to deprive them of the opportunity of lending their money at a lower rate of interest, if they wished, by placing the whole loan abroad?"

"Seventh—Would not such a procedure work an injury to this country?"

Rep. Bond read the questions one by one, and was answered by Minister Damon as follows:

Answer to first question—\$1,000,000 in England and about \$100,000 in the United States.

Answer to second question—On the 1st of January, 1896, the total debt was \$3,500,000; of this \$1,100,000 was held abroad, the remaining amount being held here.

Answer to third question—If it was to be a home loan only the Legislature might decide to pay a high rate of interest, but in case the loan should be placed both at home and abroad, there would be no distinction between the two. People abroad finding that a higher rate of interest could be obtained here, would send their money into the country instead of negotiating abroad.

At this point in the proceedings Speaker Naone read a rule providing for the asking of questions by any member of the House. He must submit his questions in writing and be answered on the following day by the Minister questioned.

Minister Damon said he was ready to answer the questions on the spot.

Rep. Bond asked that the rules be suspended in order to allow him to read the questions and be answered one by one, as the Minister of Finance was prepared to do, a copy of the questions having already been presented to him.

Rep. Winston said that a copy of the questions should be submitted in order that the members of the press might be able to get a copy of the same.

Translator Wilcox translated this remark, adding that the press might report something entirely different.

Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, postponed on account of the absence of several members.

House Bill No. 21, relating to fencing, passed second reading.

Ordered typewritten.

Rep. Hanuna introduced his bill amending Section 384 of the Civil Code, and relating to sea fisheries. Passed first reading and referred to the Printing Committee.

Senate Bill No. 28, relating to patents, passed second reading. Ordered typewritten and taken up when ready to be considered.

Rep. Robertson introduced his Act amending Section 68 of Chapter 57 of the Laws of 1892, entitled, "An Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department, relating to appeals in criminal cases. Passed first reading and referred to the Printing Committee."

House Bill No. 27 brought up in second reading.

Rep. Robertson explained that Bill No. 27 was one in a series of bills looking toward the modification of certain laws in the Penal Code preparatory to a compilation of the same after the close of the present session of the Legislature.

According to the present law larceny was of four degrees. There were specifications in detail to each one of these, and the prosecuting attorney sometimes found it a difficult matter to fix upon the degrees of certain cases of larceny. In the proposed law, Mr. Foster's idea had been adopted and the degrees of larceny reduced to two. The lower of these was to be considered a misdemeanor and punishable after trial in the District Court. The second was to be considered a felony and punishable after trial by jury in the higher courts.

Bill passed second reading.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Bond announced the printing of House Bill No. 29.

House Bill No. 28 taken up for consideration, passed second reading and ordered typewritten.

House Bill No. 29, relating to the regulation of the presence of children upon public streets and highways within certain hours, read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House adjourned at 12 noon.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Will Begin on Pacific Tennis Club Grounds Tuesday.

Much Interest Manifested—Good Players Entered—Singles and Doubles.

The first tournament of the Hawaiian Tennis Association is sure to be a success, thanks to the energetic work of the committee into whose hands the whole matter was placed at an early date. All of the clubs in the city and a number of outsiders will be represented. Everything gives promise that the contests will be close and exciting. The following entries have been made, and the only work left is the arrangement

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

of the various sets and the days upon which they are to be played:

Ladies' Singles—Miss May Hart, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Miss Grace King, Miss Juliette King, Miss May Atkinson, Miss Mollie Atkinson, Miss M. K. Millard, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Miss Daisy Lishman, Miss Alice Lishman.

Men's Singles—George R. Carter, Edwin A. Jones, C. W. Dickey, E. R. Adams, G. P. Wilder, C. K. Hyde, Harold G. Dillingham, Wilder Wight, C. H. W. Norton, Geo. T. Smith, Wm. H. Coney, Walter F. Dillingham, Henry W. Howard, A. E. Nichols, J. Q. Wood, W. B. Godfrey, Jr., H. W. Mist, Sam P. French, Chas. H. Atherton, D. Howard Hitchcock, Samuel G. Wilder, E. H. Wodehouse, B. F. Beardmore, A. St. M. Mackintosh, W. G. Singlehurst, Eugene Horner.

Men's Doubles—C. W. Dickey and Dr. Howard, A. St. M. Mackintosh and E. R. Adams, George R. Carter and G. P. Wilder, C. K. Hyde and W. B. Godfrey, Jr., George T. Smith and C. H. W. Norton, Walter F. Dillingham and Wm. H. Coney, Harold G. Dillingham and Wilder Wight, H. C. Carter and H. Spencer, Sam P. French and Eugene Horner, E. A. Mott-Smith and Charles H. Atherton, Samuel G. Wilder and Edwin A. Jones, S. P. Woods and E. H. Wodehouse, H. W. Mist and D. W. James, A. E. Nichols and D. Howard Hitchcock.

From the above list it will be seen how well the ladies have responded to the call, and from the names entered it is an assured fact that a most exciting time will result, since the ladies are among the very best players in the city.

OF UNJUST TAXATION.

Portuguese and Joint Legislature Committee Meet.

MR. VIVAS HAS THE FLOOR.

Portuguese Pay Higher Taxes Than Others—Are Friends of the Government—Close the Door to Coolie Immigration—Try Cooperative Plan.

Members of the joint committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the memorial presented last month by the Portuguese residents met yesterday at 3 p. m. in the Senate chamber.

There were present of the committee Messrs. Hale, Kamaooha, Baldwin, Lyman, Wright, Holstein, McCandless and Winston, and Messrs. M. G. Silva, A. J. Correa, M. A. Gonsalves, J. Vivas and Anton Fernandez.

Senator Holstein read the memorial presented by the Portuguese and asked if there was anything further to be communicated.

Mr. Vivas said the Portuguese were friends of the Government, and as such the movement in their personal interest and for the welfare of the colony was started. He wished to make this statement for the reason that the aims of the Portuguese had been so distorted by the press that they were hardly recognizable.

"You gentlemen, as Senators and Representatives, know how your own speeches have been distorted in the press, and could appreciate the situation. It was due to this," continued the orator, "that I wish to make this explanation."

Mr. Vivas said the system of taxation in the Islands was manifestly unjust to the Portuguese. Discrimination is rife and there is no relief.

Senator Holstein: "If you find you are taxed unjustly, why don't you appeal?"

To this the reply came that Portuguese had not the money to spend on lawyers. Mr. Vivas told how Kapilani rented land on Punchbowl from the Government at \$100 a year and received an income from it from the Portuguese of \$6,000 per annum, and squeezed taxes out of them besides.

The burden of the troubles of the Portuguese seemed to be entirely on the subject of labor, though Mr. Vivas admitted that there were few idle Portuguese in Honolulu.

"Close the doors to immigrants from China and Japan for two years," he said, "and the problem is solved."

And Senator Wright said two-thirds of the plantations could close at the same time.

Then Mr. Vivas suggested the cooperative plan with European laborers, not Portuguese, for he hoped to God there would be no more, and when Senator Baldwin attempted to show by figures that the plan was not feasible, Mr. Vivas said:

"Never mind about figures; give me the reasons—that is all I want."

But when he got them they were not satisfactory. He wanted the planters to

open their eyes to the folly of employing cheap coolie labor when so many high-priced Europeans were waiting for work.

At the end of an hour and a half Mr. Vivas thanked the committee for the kindness shown the representatives of the Portuguese in listening to the complaints, and the meeting adjourned.

May Day Festival.

At Queen Emma Hall, at 10 a. m., the children of the five free kindergartens—Hawaiian, Japanese, Portuguese and foreign, will have some exercises appropriate for the day. All interested in kindergarten work are invited. President Dole has kindly consented to make a brief address to the children. Prof. Berger will bring his ever-pleasing Hawaiian Band and give the children and their friends one of his unsurpassed musical entertainments at the close of these exercises.

Office Discontinued.

The office of Medical Director in the Board of Health, until lately filled by Dr. J. T. Wayson, has been discontinued. Dr. Wayson heard of it after he was released from quarantine, where he had been looking after the health of immigrants for seventeen days.

The Doctor has not decided as to his future movements, but it is probable that he will remain in the city and practice.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Who will be Queen of the May?

The advertised letter list is published today.

The rainfall for the month of April was 3.84 inches at Punahou and 13.65 inches at Luakaha.

Kahuku Sugar Co. stock sold yesterday at 92½ and a small block of Ewa stock was disposed at 160.

Sarah Bannister and Henry Wright were married at the residence of George Lucas last night, by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

If Kauai is entitled to three Senators for the number of voters she has how many Senators would the island of Oahu be entitled to?

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock left on the Mikahala for Kauai yesterday afternoon to attend to business of the police department. He will be back on the return of the Mikahala Saturday morning.

The annual meeting of the medical Association of Hawaii will be held in Honolulu at 10 a. m. on May 20th, 21st and 22d. On the evening of the 22d the association will go to Molokai, returning the next day.

BY AUTHORITY.

Mr. Z. KAKINA has this day been appointed Notary Public for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 27, 1896.

1755-3t

Mr. Peter Born has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice F. Marlon Crane, M. D., resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 29, 1896.

1755-3t

Mr. M. K. Paleke has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Kealia, District of S. Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice W. A. Paleke, resigned.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 29, 1896.

1755-3t

HENRY J. LYMAN, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Puna, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, April 24, 1896.

1754-3t

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

BY DIRECTION of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, notice of the following Resolution of the Executive Council is hereby given:

Resolved, That from the date hereof no vessel will be allowed to land more than seven hundred (700) steerage passengers at the port of Honolulu or any other port in the Hawaiian Islands at any one time.

Executive Chamber, April 22d, 1896.

GEO. C. POTTER,

Secretary Foreign Office.

1753 4234-3t

WILL EXAMINE THUMBS

Registration Act Will Soon be in Operation.

PROBABLE INCREASED REVENUE.

Will Enable Officers to Locate Contract Laborers—One Bad Feature in the Law—"Puddin' Head Wilson" and His Thumb Records—Conditions.

General Superintendent of Registration Taylor has prepared all the forms necessary for work on the new law, and he will probably begin registering citizens on Monday. Just where the registration will be done has not been decided upon.

"The Act," said Mr. Taylor yesterday, "will add about \$20,000 a year to the amount of taxes received, because we will have a record of the exact location of every man on the islands and there will be no chance for him to dodge the collector."

"Another thing, by the law the occupation of every man and the name of his employer will be recorded under oath. With these facts at hand it will be very easy for the police to keep track of the vags and bummers who hang around Chinatown."

"Will it not have the same effect upon the white men who earnestly seek work and pray they will not find it?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Taylor, "the bum who borrows a quarter and invests in a bottle of sake and gorges himself with hard bread and herring from the dish at the end of the bar will, if the police are on the alert, have to show cause why they should not go to work and earn money to live decently rather than be snubbed by the bartenders."

"But there are other reasons, and more important, perhaps, for considering the Act a good one. It has been almost impossible to keep some of the shipped men on the plantations. The last lot for Ewa went down all right and the next day six disappeared and have not since been heard from. Under the new law, having their photographs on record there is not so much difficulty, and with the registration law in action there will be no trouble, as a man may be called upon to show his certificate at any time."

"What arrangements have you for registering tourists?"

"It has not yet been decided. In order that there may be the least possible inconvenience to persons visiting here for a short time, and for pleasure, the Minister may appoint registrars among the pursers of the foreign steamers and supply them with the necessary blanks, to be filled out before arrival here. It would take only a moment afterward to administer the oath and deliver the certificate. It could be done on the same principle that a person going into the United States makes his declaration regarding his baggage, and would be no more trouble."

"But about the thumb mark, will there be an objection to that feature of the law? Suppose Chauncy Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt should come down here and decide to take up a home-stead and go into coffee, or climb Mauna Loa with a view to buying Mokua-we-we for exhibition purposes, would there not be an objection from them to being treated as a criminal in China?"

"Not at all; at least there should be no objections. They might think we were going to give a reading in palmistry. Or we might refer them to Mark Twain's 'Puddin'-Head Wilson,' and have them think we were getting up a collection of thumb marks for the archives. Besides, there is really nothing objectionable about the thumb mark except the stain the ink leaves on the finger. I have no doubt the registrars could be provided with 'Coal Oil Johnny's' soap and with it the stain could be removed in a moment. No, the thumb mark is here to stay, and we anticipate no kick on that score. The law regarding persons arriving in the islands will not go into effect until August 1."

"Then you think, Mr. Taylor, that the registration law will assist materially in increasing the revenue by aiding the tax collectors to corral the unwilling and fleeing contributor toward the Government surplus, that it will keep shipped men on the plantations and rid the country of the innumerable bummers and vagrants who live on free lunch and sake and the earnings of prostitution?"

"Most assuredly! The Chinese immigration law is an improvement on anything the Government has yet had, as it has been shown that out of 1,800 arrivals there have been but eleven desertions and six deaths. The law does not provide for deaths, so that they can hardly be attributed to any oversight of the framers. If there are any weak points in the law they will surely be made strong by the registration act. As to the idlers and vagrants, the Government has no way of telling how many there are; there may be two hundred or two thousand. When found, they may prefer to work on plantations rather than go to jail and in that way the coolie immigration may be reduced to an extent."

"We will probably begin work on Monday. This has not been settled, as it will be arranged to suit the convenience of the people to a great extent. The city, for instance, may be divided into districts. For the Portuguese, the Royal School might be selected; the Nursery for residents of the Plains, and for the Palama people the Reform School would be a convenient place. The public will be notified in ample time."

The Manufacturers' Shoe Company have just received a large

shipment of Meltonian creams, direct from England, for patent leather, ladies' fine kid shoes and russet shoes of all kinds. There is nothing better in the shape of a dressing for a fine shoe and every lady and gentleman should use it.

Rev. Dr. McArthur has kindly remembered his Honolulu friends and sent them copies of the books published by request of his church, the account of his twenty-fifth anniversary and a volume of his sermon, "Quick Truths From Quaint Texts."



Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, N. Y.

Erysipelas in the Face

Nearly Blind, But Perfectly Cured

Health, Appetite and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Hood's Sarsaparilla is splendid. I had long been troubled with erysipelas, and three times had it in my head and face. I became nearly blind and my hair all came out. My husband wished me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I only took three bottles before

I was free

from my old-time trouble and long sufferings. It has never returned until last winter, while I was ill with the grip, a slight attack broke out on my face. After my sickness I was not well; became easily tired and lost my appetite. I resumed taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am

now using the fourth bottle and can run up and down stairs as spry as ever. The tired feeling is gone and I have a good appetite." Mrs. Wm. E. Baringer, Olive Ridge, New York.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,

Wholesale Agents.

A Revolution IN PLOWING

"THE SECRETARY"

Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIRS: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

Yours truly,
JAMES MOORE.

ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

Pacific Hardware Company

Limited.

ABOUT MOKUAWEOWEO.

What a Journey to the Summit Amounts to.

DANGERS AT HIGH ALTITUDE.

Captain J. H. Black and Party Ascented Twenty-four Years Ago. Description of Trip—Miles of Lava. Trials and Tribulations of Party.

In 1872 Capt. J. H. Black (now with Robert Grieve) was the owner of the Advertiser, and he and a party of twenty, one of whom was Mrs. Black, made the ascent of Mauna Loa. The description of the trip was printed in

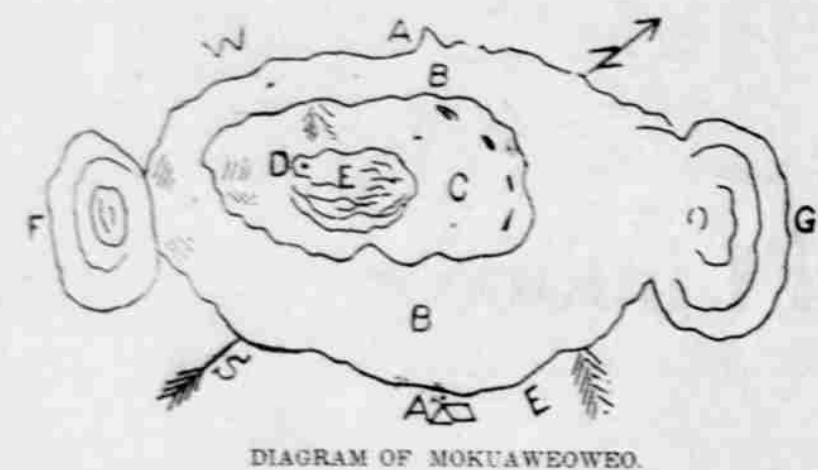


DIAGRAM OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

the Advertiser at that time and through the kindness of Capt. Black is reproduced in part today.

That portion relating to the voyage from Honolulu in the old S. S. Kilanea, to Hawaii, is omitted, and the journey is taken up at Lyman's Ranch on the slope of the mountain.

F. L. Clark was the principal correspondent of the party, and most of this description was from his pen, while other parts were selected from the writings of others who helped make the party merry and who enjoyed the grand scene.

Standing in front of the house, we can look over a hilly expanse on our right sweeping down in a broad expanse of rugged lava to the sea, and away from us in front to Richardson's ranch, beyond which the landscape arises again more broken and rugged to the crowling ledge of Kilanea. On the side of the distant slope, dotted with extinct cones, is a trailing cloud of smoke and steam issuing from the ancient crevice known as Uwekahuna, "the lament of the priests"; some few miles this side of Kilanea proper. Near Richardson's place is the hill from which the land-slip took place in '68; the scar still remains on the hillside, but the broad level plain formed by the earth that "fetched away" is like the rest of the soil, covered with out and manila grass.

The long slope of Mauna Loa bounds the horizon inland to our left, and now that darkness has fallen, on the high ridge hangs a bright cloud over the active crater. We notice that as the light brightens on Mauna Loa, that of Kilanea fades away, and when, in a few moments, Kilanea again shows brightly the other dims down. This has been observed during the last week, and would seem to indicate that there is some connection between the two. Arriving at Reed and Richardson's ranch, at about 6 a. m., we found here the balance of our party and Mr. Conway, who had just returned from the summit. He reports that his party, consisting of Messrs. Palmer, Curtis, Dimond and himself, with two guides, had succeeded after considerable toil in reaching the crater. They found the lava spouting in a tall column from near the center of the main crater, and a lake formed. The cold was excessive, and they spent but one night on the summit. The elevation by an aneroid was 13,950 feet. During the night their mules got away and they were obliged to walk down to the water-hole in the woods, where they found their animals. Their guides were completely exhausted, and the consequence was we were pikia los for some one to pick us up. Later in the day Messrs. Palmer, Curtis and Dimond arrived and gave rather a better account of the difficulties of the trip, and left us with their tent, some extra blankets and water containers.

This ranch is very handsomely situated, and though it was very evident that we were intruding upon Mr. Richardson, yet we endeavored to avoid giving him any more trouble than we could help. Two of our party left us here to go on to Kilanea, and the balance waited hopefully for a guide whom Capt. Joe Spencer, with a large-hearted generosity, had engaged to procure from his ranch, some six miles back on the road. As the success of the expedition now seemed to depend entirely on his success in procuring there one man, Mr. Henry Gandal, it was with no slight feelings of gratification that we saw him coming in the afternoon. We were able to leave Richardson's ranch about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. R. refusing to accept any remuneration for his kindness to us, and so we rode on to Ellis' station, six miles distant and higher up the mountain side. This Pull and Goat ranch is prettily placed on a rising knoll of ground well covered with fine grass. We were a little surprised to learn that in winter the frost kills the manila, the elevation here being somewhat below that of Kilanea. As evening draws near we feel the coolness of the air, and now that we are fairly on the road we are buoyant of spirit, and if we don't go through to the summit something will be to pay. We pitched our tent, and in that and

the house (which if it was as large as Ellis' heart would take a good many acres of peat grass to thatch), we passed a comfortable night. By this time little peculiarities of temperament began to crop out, and certain little plots were conceived to secure a full allowance of blankets, a first and last chance at the grub, and a sharp lookout for No. 1. By 5 o'clock we were either in bed (?) or gazing our fill at the lurid glow on the mountain above, or the still brighter light from Kilanea in the level distance beyond. Leaving Ellis' at 8 o'clock the next (Saturday) morning, in three hours we reached the camp at the edge of the woods. Within a mile of this place, before reaching it, we came across a large water-hole where our animals drank as if they had a suspicion of the fact that they would get no more for the next thirty-six hours. On our way up we passed through clumps of koe, with here and there a sandal wood, and many ohia; clambering over them was abundance of native sarsaparilla vine with its graceful sprays of deep-red blossoms. Pili grass was very abundant, and strawberries to be found everywhere. On the edge of the thick wood, at an elevation of 8,400 feet, we could look well down into Kilanea, and over the broad expanse of

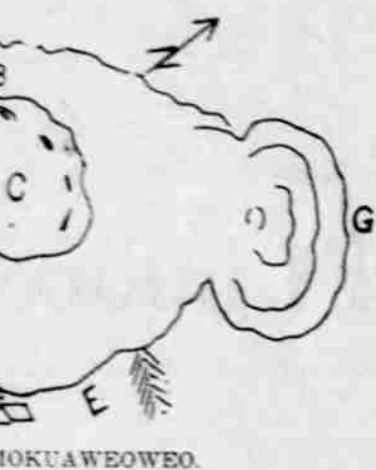
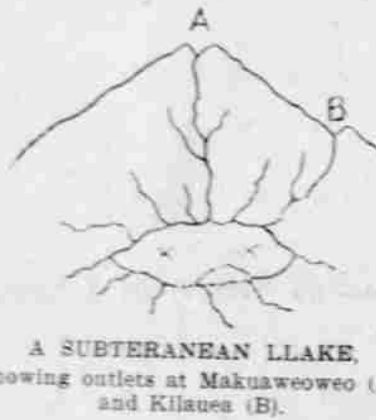


DIAGRAM OF MOKUAWEOWEO.

country stretching from Kalae Point on our right to Kapua on the left, a distance of something over thirty miles in a straight line from point to point. Leaving this resting-place at 10:15 a. m. after caching half our eatables and water, we soon emerged from the woods and debouched upon a tremendous field of pahoehoe, overlaid in places with streams of aa. The ascent is gradual and unceasing, and though at times heavy mists drifted over and around us, yet our guide led us steadily onward and upward for an hour, when we passed



A SUBTERANEAN LAKE, Showing outlets at Mokuaweoweo (A), and Kilanea (B).

ed to rest. Then we noticed for the first time a curious change in the sound of our voices. The tones were echoes and dead, and it seemed at times as though another man's voice was articulated through one's mouth. In a short time the guide moved on again, by instinct, apparently, especially when the mist closes in heavily, but every now and then traces could be seen of the party who had preceded us by a few days. The stillness was oppressive, only broken at times by what Mr. Mantilini, in his mangle-turning days, would call "one damned infernal yind" of the horses feet upon the gritty pahoehoe, but as we could see the smoke of the crater before, albeit above us, we felt assured of the general direction. At the expiration of another hour we rested again, and while commenting on the probable length of time that would elapse before vegetation would clothe the horrid waste, Effervescent Bob laid a wager with the historian that in 300 years there would be a desirable farm where we then stood. We bound ourselves to be witnesses to the result, and move on. The lava fields of this region exceed in extravagance and confusion the most extraneous nightmare ever inflicted upon mortal man. For miles on either hand, behind and above, great billowy masses tossed and twisted into a thousand grotesque shapes met the eye. Huge terraces after terraces are surmounted, and still before us rise new rugged outlines to be overcome. Immense bubbles have slowly risen from the confused masses and burst, and yawned apart. Swift running streams of molten lava have cleft straight furrows in the congealed surface. Massive flows have fallen in, exposing new depths of jagged outlines; at times we skirt the sides of great streams of aa, that have rushed down over everything, and heaped high rugged mounds of brown scoria into impassable walls. Winding around the base of tossed up hillocks of rounded pahoehoe, traversing the surface of what was once a widespread lake that in cooling had cracked and rent its floor into a thousand gaps and fissures; painfully toiling up the sides of mounds of debris, and again for miles surmounting the rounded surfaces of billowy lava, the road leads on and ever upward. It was rough! Walking for half an hour ran the pulse up to 165 beats per minute, and while resting the average rate of those who had been riding was 100 beats per minute. But little nausea or "mountain sickness" was felt, but all were more or less troubled with a turgid sensation in the head, some ringing of the ears, and all breathed quickly, with frequent strong inspirations to fill the lungs. A slight cut on the finger of one of the party bled very freely, as did the abrasions inflicted on the horses' heels by contact with the rough lava. The surface of the lava, if broken by the horses' hoofs, presents no new appearance, and an attempt by one of the party to trace, for

even a few rods, the apparent track ended invariably in ignominious failure. At such times an amused expression flitted across the shrewn countenance of our guide, as he, without a moment's hesitation, moved into the "trail," and we quietly followed. I say quietly advisedly, for all our faculties were now concentrated in the occupation of breathing and looking toward the ever-distant summit smoke. At last after five hours of toil we rode through a rude gateway formed by two gigantic masses of upheaved lava rock, and reached the edge of a rough pall, from which we looked out upon

The Summit.

Before us lay a rugged plain about two miles in diameter, of black lava, overlaid in many places with fields of brown aa, and everywhere torn into unheeded shapes by the fierce power that had upheaved the whole. To our right rose a remarkable monument or pillar showing black against the sky. On every hand yawned deep crevices, and spent waves of lava had dashed together in a myriad shapes and so congealed. Hurrying on as well as we were able, we finally reached a cul-de-sac formed by a branching aa-flow, and here we dismounted and tethered our animals for the night. This done, we took our way 200 yards over a narrow strip of rugged lava, and all at once stood upon the edge of the

Crater of Mokuaweoweo.

There before us at our feet, as it were, yawned a terrific chasm, with black perpendicular walls carrying the eye down some 800 feet, to where, in the lanky blackness of the lower basin, there sprang up in glorious sparkling light, self-born, a mighty fountain of clear molten lava.

Referring to the diagram published herewith, the reader will find that we reached the crater's edge on the eastern side at the point marked by the outline of a tent. The ancient walls that encircled the pit, marked A, on our side fell perpendicularly about five hundred feet, while on the opposite or western side, where the plateau marked B formed a floor to the crater, broken down again to form the pit marked C. The general shape of the central crater, Mokuaweoweo, was an irregular ellipse, rather more than three-quarters of a mile through the shorter axis, by about a mile and a quarter from the dividing wall marked by a dotted line on the left that separated it from F, the crater known as Pohaku Hanalei, to a similar though not so well defined partition wall on the right hand that joined to it the crater G. Looking straight across and below us at a distance in an air line of possibly three-quarters of a mile, there rose from a cone located near the southwest corner of the lower basin, a magnificent fountain of liquid lava, about seventy-five feet in diameter, that sent its volume of brilliant, sparkling molten matter to a height estimated at five hundred feet, in a compact and powerful jet. The axis of this gigantic fountain was somewhat inclined toward us, so that the descending cascade fell clear and distinct from the upward shooting jet, and formed one continuous fall of liquid metal, surpassingly beautiful to gaze upon. Behind this fiery fountain a dark incline of debris, partly thrown up by the outbreak, and partly formed by masses falling from the wall against which it rested, reared itself against the steep side of the crater, and stood out boldly in the intense light from the incandescent fountain. On the left, with its base nearly reached by the liquid streams flowing out from the lake into which the cascade fell, was another long pile of debris that reached to the level of the plateau B. I should say here that the sides of this plateau looked to be about one hundred feet deep to where they met the edge of the lower basin. The basin itself occupied about one-third of the space bounded by the ancient walls of the crater.

Flowing down the sides of the symmetrical cone that the falling stream of lava was rapidly forming, were many bright rivers of liquid light that, spreading as they flowed away, and crossing and recrossing in a tangle of bright lines, formed a lake of rivulets that ever widening, mingling, spreading and interlacing, presented a unique and beautiful appearance. On the extreme right hand verge of this lower basin detached pools of fire showed that while a dark crust was forming on the surface, beneath the entire area of the basin was overflowed by the melted lava.

We watched steadily the grand fountain playing before us, and called frequently to each other to note when some tall jet, rising far above the head of the main stream, would carry with it immense masses of white-hot glowing rock, that as they fell and struck upon the black surface of the cooling lava, burst like meteors in a summer sky. As soon as we had reached the summit level of the mountain we heard the muffled roar of the long pent up gases as they rushed out of the opening that their force had rent in the basin's solid bed. And now that we were in full view of the grand display, our ears were filled with the mighty sound, as of a heavy surf booming in upon a level shore, while ever and anon a mingled crash and break of sound would call to mind the heavy rush of ponderous waves against the rocky cliffs that girt Hawaii.

Towards our left the party wall that shut in the crater of Pohaku Hanalei stretched across from cliff to cliff at a lower elevation than the other boundaries to Mokuaweoweo. From the broken appearance of the angle formed by this party wall and the main cliff on the southeast side, we judged that with a little nerve one might reach the plateau B, and from thence, by means of the heaped up pile of debris spoken of before, get down to the level of the lower basin. A plan was arranged to attempt it the next morning, but it was not carried out. Looking along the rugged outline of the crater's edge towards our right, we noticed a vast aa-flow that would cut us off from exploring in that direction. Following on the sky line of the beeting cliff to where it joined the wall that bounded the southwest side of the crater G, we saw, framed as it were by the eastern and western wall, the uneven outline of Mauna Kea. Clear

and cold looked that distant mountain peak, but not as clear as was the bright light of the lava stream below, nor as cold as was the wind that eddied around the crater's edge.

At Night.

The jet looked loftier, and gazing intently into the fiery column with a good glass that we had, we could see the liquid, sparkling upward jet rising with tremendous force from out an incandescent lake. Following up the glowing stream, we saw it arch itself and pour over, as it were, in one broad, beautiful cascade. While the ascending stream was almost silvery in its intense brightness, the falling sheet was slightly dulled by cooling, and thus the two were ever rising, falling, shooting up in brilliant jets, and showering down with mingled dashes of bright light and shooting spray, while in the lake out of which rose the fountain and into which fell the fiery masses, danced and played a thousand mimic waves, and fiery foam swirled round and round. Upon its surface danced myriad jets and bubbles, and from its edge flowed out the rivulets of lava that in a tangled maze of lines covered all the lake. There was not a moment when the eye felt wearied, not a second when the ear was dulled to the solemn diapason of the mighty jet and fall. But soon a fierce trembling of our tired bodies, and at once we realized that it was freezing cold. Our tent was yet to be put up, tea made and blankets spread. With a last lingering look at the fountain of fire, a look that took in all the grandeur of the scene, we turned away and sent about our preparations for the night.

When, after leaving our horses, we pushed eagerly forward and suddenly found ourselves on the crater's edge, all our senses reeled under the influence of the scene. The symptoms of approaching mountain sickness had become more marked after our arrival upon the summit plateau, and our nerves had been strung up to concert pitch by intense anxiety to reach the crater before the night set in, as well as by the rarification of the air and the unwonted cold.

It was noticeable then, that as one after the other paused on the edge of the precipitous wall of the crater, and we had given vent to our excitement in three cheers for the pioneer lady, that a sudden accession of vertigo, induced by a terrified glance into the depths below us, caused a hasty retreat of a few paces, and a sudden prostration of the system. In short, we "weakened," and in a few minutes the occasion called for the use of those funny looking tins in vogue on the Kilanea.

Our Tent.

That had seen service near the same spot a few days before (we found the tent poles of the Curtis-Palmer party a little to our left), was hastily pitched on a comparatively smooth surface of pahoehoe at a short distance from the crater's edge. It was eight feet square on the floor, and to keep its poles up and its edges down we heaped stones all around. Stowed away in this space of eight feet square were thirteen of the most miserable humans to be found on top of the Hawaiian Islands. The tent being put up in a hurry, after dark, by a half dozen half-frozen and wholly sick greenhorns, of course it half came down as soon as we were inside.

Stowed away in one corner on a rather smooth slab of lava was the lady of the party, with her husband. She was sick, but wonderfully patient. The Printer next to her groaned dimly. Hennerly, who had wedged himself in near at hand, ceased talking (ominous sign) of a sudden, and in a moment after rose quickly and made his way to the entrance. At first he moved carefully over the prostrate forms, then, as the exigencies of the case became more pressing, quicker; finally with a plunge his head went outside and there was a noise as of the rush of waters. He was sick.

Then another growled out, "Confound you, you've got one of your spurs in my ear!"

"Oh Lord!" groaned another, "I've got a cramp! Oh! murder! Sit on me, somebody! Oh Lord! oh Lord!"

The blacksmith here interposed with "Go to sleep, can't you; confound your cramps; keep your feet still, I want them for a pillow."

Charlie, wrapped in his serape, stirred uneasily and muttered, "I wonder who it is that has turned in with his rawhide sandals on. Phew, how they smell!"

Bob grumbled at "so much chin music." The Historian, who had propped himself up against a tent pole, softly sighed his way out on the unsympathetic—in fact giddy—air, while the Captain panted beneath a heavy load of blankets, oil cloths, overcoats, etc., and vowed the next morning that he hadn't slept a wink.

Our two Rhode Island friends were discovered when daylight came, jammed in together in a pulpy mass in a crevice in the floor of our tent. Now and then the night wind swept over us—water was freezing all the while—and a convulsive groan shook the heaving mass of humanity. A few moments lull would follow, cramps would again seize some one of the party, and the tent be again in an uproar. Did one of the occupants attempt to turn over? A commotion ensued as if one sardine in a boxful had attempted to sleep on the other side. Now and then room would have to be made for some one to get his head outside—to be sick. All the night an undertone of growls sounded in unison with the uninterrupted roar of the fire fountain. Before daylight that heavy sound grew much louder, and upon viewing the jet then it had sensibly increased in volume and in height. Its cone was growing rapidly in size, and now the two broad wings were almost closed in front. Down the sloping sides of this cone ran streams of liquid lava that, uniting at its base, either found their way back into the whirl of molten matter or else streamed out over the surface of the ever widening lake that filled the bottom of the lower basin.

As the rays of the approaching morning sun began to illuminate the far distant eastern horizon—how far distant I can't say, I refer you to Keawe—we saw that the upward starting beams of light passed through a thick belt of

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clouds, encircling the mountain. Not a sign of sea or land was visible in any direction, and we felt very much alone.

The sticks of wood which we had brought up the night before had furnished a good fire, whereas our tea was boiled—such tea! Boiling, as the water did, at a temperature of about 185 deg. Fahr., it failed to extract the divine nectar, and only hinted by its warmth and sweetness—we had plenty of sugar—at the cup that cheers. The Sabbath morning that was now dawning so cheerfully found us shivering over a rousing blaze under the lee of our tent, from whose trailing folds issued strange sounds and stranger looking blazes. The Captain, who had been exploring the depths of a huge crack that was along the crater edge, here returned with a cake of pure, beautiful ice that he had found deep down in the rent. Starting off with a five-gallon container we clambered down and quickly filled it. We had been assured that there was plenty of water on the summit, and it was very pleasant to prove the correctness of the information. After our breakfast we took one last look at the active crater. No amount of daylight could wholly dim the brightness of the fiery column that still sent up its volumes of molten lava. The isolated fires burning on the right hand edge of the lower basin were black and dead apparently; the surface of the lake flowing out from the cone no longer glowed with a bright tracery of lines, but this was due to daylight, not to any diminution of the pillar of fire. Examining the lower basin again, we noticed that it extended rather more to the right than is shown in the sketch, and its western margin was close under the beetling cliffs that rose above it.

Packing up our blankets and other traps did not take us long, and while this was being done a scroll was prepared, setting forth that on the 7th of September, 1872, the following party reached the summit and camped at that spot, retiring from the scene again early on the morning of the 8th: Mrs. J. H. Black, the first woman known to have accomplished the ascent; J. H. Black, H. M. Whitney, Henry Macfarlane, Chas. N. Spencer, Robert Rycroft, Captain David Smith, John T. Chayter, John McColgan, John Reaney, Geo. H. Adams, Arthur W. Claffin, F. L. Clarke, with the guide, Henry Grandall, and three Hawaiians. We left directions where to find water, and encasing the whole in a tin, which we plugged tightly, the affair was suspended from a pole driven deep into a crevice, and left for the edification of future tourists. The party who had preceded us by a few days, consisting of Messrs. Wm. F. Conway of Hilo, H. N. Palmer of Manila, G. M. Curtis of New York, and H. Diamond, Jr., of Ohio, had enclosed their record in a bottle and left it in a crevice near at hand.

A short walk took us back to where we had left the horses, and we found them all right, but very impatient to be gone out of that. They had eat the bundles of grass we had brought for them, and only seemed to suffer from the cold. Taking up the line of march at 7 o'clock, we wound over the trail of the previous day. Not far from where we had finally dismounted and left the horses was a remarkable upheaval of lava that we christened

Helan Rock.

It was situated about a mile from the crater and on the right of the trail as we went up. The lava had formed a square pile of blocks, heaped up with all the regularity of masonry work. The sides, about twelve feet each way, were squared nicely, and rose about eight feet above the foundation. The top was quite smooth, and at a little distance the whole resembled a gigantic altar. As near as we could judge, it stood as high as any other point on the summit level, and near at hand was a monumental pile upheaved by volcanic action that resembled the piles the natives raise on any sacred spot. We looked in vain for any traces of the camp laid out on the summit by Commodore Wilkes, and as we could see over a broad expanse, we are of the opinion that he must have camped on the opposite or northwest side of the crater.

The road back to the camp at the edge of the woods was taken over the same route that we pursued going up, but little can be said about it save that it was very tiresome. The experiment was tried of walking down, and at the end of three hours was given up in consequence of the chafing of the toes by the constant forward pressure of the foot in the boot. The shortness of breath that troubled us going up did not make itself apparent on the way down, and in five hours from the start we were again at the edge of the woods. Halting long enough to have a hasty lunch, we allowed our animals to hurry on to the water hole a mile below, where they soon satisfied their thirst.

DEATH OF "MOTHER" YATES.

Kamaaina of South Kona Quietly Passes Away.
(Communicated.)

Mrs. Mary Yates, an old kamaaina of South Kona, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Ackerman, at 10:20 p. m., Friday, April 24, 1896, after a short illness.

Mrs. Yates was born in Carrick Muskross, Ireland. She married John Yates and in 1850 they moved to California. In 1855 they decided to cast their lot with the Hawaiians.

Finding the climate of the Kona agreeable, they made their home here. Having, therefore, been here for over forty years, everybody knew and loved her, and when anyone was in trouble Mother Yates could always give help or some comforting thoughts.

Hers has been a life of great usefulness and cheerfulness, as all who have known her can testify. She was ever mindful of the comfort of others, often-times sacrificing herself for the sake of administering to the wants of others. Self with her seemed to have been in the background. She was happy and contented when those around her were happy and contented. Her influence over those who knew her well can not be estimated; it has done so much toward uplifting those with whom she came in contact. Her children—yes, her

children's children—have risen up and have called her "blessed," for she was a good mother and a loving grandmother. Her memory will be tenderly and lovingly preserved by all her loved ones.

Besides many friends, she leaves to mourn her loss three daughters, Mrs. Wassman, Mrs. Ackerman and Mrs. Searle, one son, W. J. Yates, and twenty-five grandchildren. Only three of the grandchildren were with her when she quietly breathed her last. She will be sadly missed by all, and more especially so by her grandchildren, who were always sure of a good time at grandma's, no matter when or how they came.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. S. H. Davis officiating. She was buried by the side of her husband in the Christ Church burial ground at South Kona.

We shall all go home to our Father's house—

To our Father's house in the skies,
Where the hopes of our souls shall have no blight.

And our love no broken ties;
We shall roam on the banks of the River of Peace.

And bathe in its blissful tide;
And one of the joys of our Heaven will be

The loving Mother that died.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mokuawewewe.

Julian Monsarrat, manager of Kapapala ranch, outfitting point for parties to Mokuawewewe crater, now active, is prepared to furnish first-class horses, mules and guides from the ranch to the summit. Passengers per S. S. Hall will find this route the easiest of access and most direct.

A CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION RESULTING FROM INDIGESTION.

They say that misery loves company, and they have had it so often it has passed into a proverb. Yet it isn't an all-round truth. Some kinds of misery do company, they want to be left alone. They hate to be bothered and questioned and talked to. A wounded dog will always crawl into some retired place by itself. The instinct of badly injured men, after a battle is the same. Aliments that are soverly heavy tend to set tongues wagging. But real, genuine and dangerous diseases don't invite to speech. Crises which are big with fate usually come and go in quiet.

That is why Mrs. Scuffham had no desire for the society of even her best friends at a certain time she is going to tell us about. "Up to April, 1881," she writes, "I never knew what it was to be ill. At that time I began to feel that something was amiss with me. I had no relish for my meals, and, after eating, my chest felt heavy and painful, and my heart would beat and thump as though it meant to leap out of its place. Presently I became so swollen round the waist that I was obliged to unloose my clothing, as I could not bear anything to touch that part of my body."

Even the slightest food gave me pain; a little tea setting my heart to beating at a great rate. My feet were cold, and cold, clammy sweats would break out all over me, leaving me exhausted and worn out. At night I go to sleep to speak of and in the morning I feel worse than when I went to bed. I also suffered a great deal from my feet being pulled up and sore. I could see only get about the house. When I went shopping I had to ride to the town and back, as I could only walk a few yards.

"As time went on I lost my flesh and strength more and more, and gave up hope of ever recovering the precious health I had so sadly lost. I took much medicine, and consulted a clever doctor at Liverpool, who examined me and said my heart was weak, he also gave me medicine, but I got only temporary ease from them, and in a short time was as bad as before. All this time I was so nervous and depressed that I had no desire for company. On the contrary, I seemed to want to be alone with my misery. Even a knock at the door frightened me, as though I expected bad news, yet I did not really. My nerves and faculties ran away with my knowledge and judgment. Thousands of women who have suffered in this way will understand what I mean."

"Year after year I remained in this condition, and what I went through I cannot put in words, nor do I wish to try. It will answer the purpose to say that I existed thus for eleven and a half years, as much dead as alive. I spent pounds and pounds in physic, but was not a whit the better for any of it."

"In October, 1892, a book was left at our house, and I read in it of cases like mine being cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Bartlett, the chemist, in Normanston Street, Derby, and when I had taken this medicine for a few days my appetite was better and I had less pain. I kept on taking it, and soon my food agreed with me and I gained strength. "After this I never looked behind me, but steadily got stronger and stronger. When I had taken three bottles I was quite like a new woman. All the nervousness has left me, and my heart was sound as a bell. Since then I have enjoyed good health, and all who know me say my recovery is remarkable. I am confident that Mother Seigel's Syrup was the means, in the hands of Providence, of saving my life; and out of gratitude, and in hope of doing good, I freely consent to the publication of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) ANN SCUFFHAM, Cooper's Lane, Lambeth, Greenwich, May 1st, 1895."

This letter is endorsed by Mr. William J. Todd, of the same town, who testifies for the truth of what Mrs. Scuffham has said, as he personally knew of the circumstances of her illness at the time they occurred. No comment can add a jot to the force of this open, candid and sincere communication. Whosoever reads it must needs be moved and convinced by it. The disease which filled this woman's life with pain and misery for nearly twelve years was indigestion or dyspepsia, an ailment easily and cunningly as a snake in the grass—and as dangerous. Send for the book of which Mrs. Scuffham speaks, and read the symptoms in order that you may know what it is, how to deal with it. The book costs you nothing, yet it would be worth buying as if every leaf were hammered gold.



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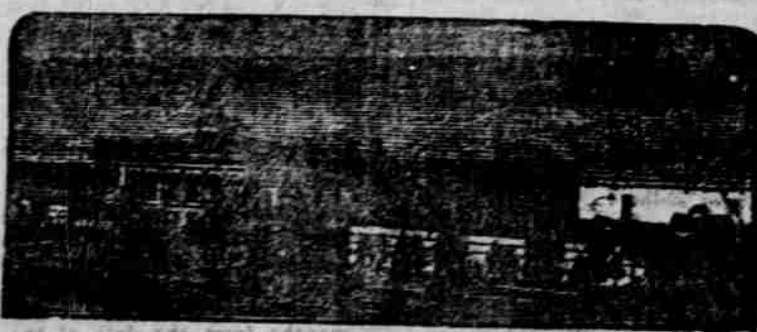
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